HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,233—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 9 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd July	OCEANA	6610		
30th "	BENGAL	6656	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLARAT	4900		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6522		
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10500
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6566
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favorable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	21st July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,905	27th Aug "

† Will call at Finme.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,583	27th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th July, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,300 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 22nd July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Bombay, 19th July, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Oct. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 30). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
121, MEADOWS STREET.
REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Anas. 12 & Rs. 1-4
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

McDOWELL & CO.'S, LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS,

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1904.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

P. & O. PASSENGERS

KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES.

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Shoulders ; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites, and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.,
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hay's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1863 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ex s.s. "ALBERTO PREVES" are REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS from Berth No. 6 Victoria Dock without delay.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain HARDCASTLE, will attend every morning from 8 A.M. for 7 days from the 24th instant, to survey Damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

SOCIETA COLONIALE ITALIANA,
Agents,: VENICE STEAM NAVIGATION Co.

THE BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Macmillan Buildings, Hornby Road, on TUESDAY the 2nd August, 1904, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1904.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th day of July to 2nd day of August, 1904, both days inclusive, during which time the Books will be opened for the inspection of Share-holders.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

Bombay, 19th July, 1904.

RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old, whose Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Crickhowel, S. Wales.

Full particulars with photograph of House at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1904.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of the EXTRA MEETINGS in July to October and of the POONA RACES and STEEPLECHASES in September and October.

THE EXTRA MEETINGS will probably commence on SATURDAY, 30th July, and it is proposed to hold Extra Meetings on SATURDAYS and HOLIDAYS during August, September and October.

THE POONA RACES and STEEPLECHASES will be held on 21st, 24th, 26th and 28th September and 1st, 3rd and 8th October.

RATES for SEASON TICKETS will be as follows:—

	Whole Season of Extra Meetings and Poona Races and Chases	Extra Meetings only.	Poona Races and Chases only.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket	50	30	25
Separate Ticket for Lady each	10	5	5

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

LADY ONLY	Rs. 2
SINGLE TICKET	,, 5
LADY if accompanied by Gentlemen	,, 1
CHILD	,, 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET	Rs. 1-8
SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM	Re. 1-0
LADY or Child	As. 0-8

N.B.—Reserved accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for the Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges is reserved on both the first, and top floors of the Stand.

TICKETS are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the Gate.

NO TICKETS will be issued without Payment.

SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 1st July, 1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened. Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on appication.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Our "A. 1" & "ELEPHANT" Brands
Challenge Competition.

COUPE & CO.'S STEEL WHEELS
WITH
GUNMETAL and MALLEABLE IRON HUBS.

CARRIAGE SUNDRIES
consisting of
SPRINGS, AXLES, LAMPS, HOODSTOCKS, SHAFTS, HOOD LEATHERS, LEATHER CLOTH, etc., etc.

SADDLERY GOODS.
HARNESSES, SADDLES, BITS, & CURBS, HEAD COLLARS, KNEE CAPS, BOOTS, BUCKLES, REINS, etc., etc.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS KEPT.
PRICES MODERATE.

Apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NO DOUBT

Imitation is the Highest Flattery!

We will give

Rs. 5,000

FIRST PRIZE, Rs. 2,000 CASH

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.

Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.

Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.

English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.

English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.

Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS?

[Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.]

Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 6th August 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 13th August 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
Prize Cash		2,000
1 Do.	,,	200
1 Do.	,,	100
20 Prizes	,, Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	,, ,, 5 ,,	2,500
523 Prizes		Rs. 5,000

EXTRA PRIZE, Rs. 300.

N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only.

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Article but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 75 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Rs. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.—Continuous and alternating Current Plant for lighting and power distribution. Electric Cables, Fans, Arc Lamps, Fittings, Telephone and Telegraph Appliances supplied of the highest quality at MODERATE PRICES—C. JOST & Co, Electrical Engineers, Sirdar's Palace, Bombay, Established 1882.

TO LET.—Cumballa Hill, near Kemp and Co., Commodious BUNGALOW, open to Splendid Sea-view, formerly occupied by Europeans. Appy within to Mr. J. D. WADIA.

FOR SALE.—3 Lancashire Steel BOILERS, 30'×7 1/2' by Thomas Beesby, working pressure 125 lbs. per Sq. inch, and 1 Iron Galloway Boiler 27'×7' by JOHN PEMBERTON, working pressure 70 lbs. per Sq. inch. Can be seen working at the New Kaiserii-Hind Mills. Apply to the AGENTS, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED by an ENGLISH LADY, situation as GOVERNESS in a good family, or Companion to lady. Capable of teaching French, Music, Drill, etc. Would travel.—Address "Z." care of this office.

LEPROSY.—A DEFINITE CURE by a Physician who cured himself and all Lepers treated with his own remedy. Treatment by correspondence addressed to Dr. BRINTON, 74 Rue des Martyrs, in Paris.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it is were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co, Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer, LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Cooks and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 0-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 0-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle readily paid to a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bid Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs of made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

ONE TO TWENTY YEARS' STANDING

CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

A OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, CURE and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure, THAT'S SURE. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Rasapaga, Bengal

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWALA MOHOLA, NEAR BHENDY BAZAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Bai Goolbai, wife of Curseiji Cowaji Mowji and on account and risk of the estate of Nusserwanji Dorabji Kooki alias Batliwala the mortgagor since deceased, under the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated 21st January, 1902, the following landed property.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Nizam Street otherwise called Kandawala Moholo, near Bhendi Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-six square yards and six-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 740, New No. 7918, Old Survey No. 1668 and New Survey No. 943, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 6449 and Street No. 88 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Hirjibhoy Manchorji Mogrelia, on or towards the West by the property of Bomanji Maneckji Choksi, on or towards the North by the said Nizam Street, and on or towards the South by sweper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Thakurdas and Co. Solicitors at their office No. 65-67 Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

[AUCTION SALE OF CARGO SALVED, EX. S. S. AFGHANISTAN.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at No. 6 Shed and Unclaimed Warehouse, No. 10, Princess' Dock, by order and on account and risk of the concerned, the cargo salved ex s s Afghanistan, which wrecked near Sunkini, and brought by s s Luristan and Baluchistan, consisting of a large quantity of buckets shovels, hogsheads of beer, casks of iron, tiles, stores, matones, varnish, perambulators, bale of cotton waste, carpets, boiler composition kegs, drums, barrels of stores, etc. etc,

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be cleared the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, a Quantity of Brass Pigs and Iron, &c., at the Castle Park, Arsenal Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of leather pieces, bags and common paulins of sizes, brass pig, iron scrap and hoop, telescope, canvas, gunnies, tins, tape, rubbish, &c., &c.

Also a large quantity of brass pig and wrought iron scrap.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 handsome "spark brook grand" ladies bicycle with lamp, pump and tool bag complete, in very good order.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum near Tram Terminus, opposite to Messrs. Vatcha Brothers, and next to Khan Jeweller's House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs lined with rich silk tapestry on castors, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, one handsome sweet toned walnut wood square piano by Collard and Collard in very good order, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Dilmar's table and hanging lamps, a lot of engineering and other valuable books, rich carpets, gent's and ladies' bicycles, baba gharry, copper utensils, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOSEPH VAZ, Esq.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road Fort, below Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart's Office and next to Messrs Sharif Brothers' shop, the teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture glass and crockeryware, large size mahogany telescopic, dining table and chairs, cupboards, book cases, one English clock by Barraud's Cornhill London, chiming hours and half hours with glass case, pictures and oleographs, blackwood carved bedsteads, large pier glasses, writing tables, two lights candelabra and wall shades, large single and double door iron safes, etc, etc, the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th July, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Breslauer & Co., the following fancy goods suitable for drawing-room decoration, consisting of large and small clocks timepieces, clocks, lady's and gents gold, silver and rolled gold watches, bracelets, binoculars, telescopes, melodians, hand organs, musical boxes, cases of fish knives and forks, mirror brackets, majolica jardiniers and flower pots, terra-cotta figure and busts, centre-pieces, Japanese pots, wall screens, cash boxes, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF ABOUT 18 CANDIES COTTON DROPPINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kohinoor Mill, Dalar, by order of Tauiker Waghjee Corojee and on account and at the risk of Jamsetjee Cowasjee Todiwalla.

About 18 candies No. 3 cotton droppings.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 106 BAGS CUMIN SEED.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st Inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction in Screw Lane, below Masjid Bridge, by order and in the godown of Messrs. Mooljee Mangildas and Co. and on account and at the risk of Shri Varjevandas Hargovandass—

26 bags cumin seed.
Remaining 80 bags cumin seed out of the lot of 104 bags,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF ONE-FOURTH SHARE IN A HOUSE AT BHOIWADA, PAREL.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 4 p.m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Antone Jao de Souza and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Muribai, widow of Manuel Jao De souza, Jao Manuel De Souza and Mingel Manuel de Souza, a minor by his guardian the said duribai, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage in Marathi dated the 31st day of October 1901 the one-fourth share of the said mortgagors in the property described below:—

All that piece of land together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bachwadi, Parel, containing by admeasurement 12½ feet in length and 10 feet in breadth or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 1433 and Street No 121, and bounded on the east by the house of Antone Jao De Souza, on the west by the house of Ratton Pandu, on the north by the land of Hirji Dharkhji and on the south by the land of Pallip Gonsalves.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ladur Road, opposite the Convent School, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas, and chairs lined tapestry, cabinets, almirahs, organ and lamp, Hinks's table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, cottage piano by Rose and Co, table ornaments, etc, the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 313 CASES WHITE NANSOOKHS, JACONETS, SHIRTINGS AND MULLS.

On MONDAY next, the 25th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Thucker Hemraj Jeraam and on account and at the risk of Shah Ramchandas Tullockchand.

37 cases each 150 pieces nansookhs, 46 ins. 18 yds. No. RR.
20 cases each 150 pieces nansookhs. 51 ins, 18 yds. No RRRR.
2 cases each 150 pieces jaconets, 30 ins. 13 yds. No. 1 to 3 O's.
2 cases each 150 pieces jaconets, 30 ins. 20 yds Nos. 2 to 4 O's.
5 cases each 50 pieces shirting, 34 ins. 40 yds. Nos. 122 to 124
4 cases each 50 pieces shirtings, 34 ins. 40 yds. No. UU.
115 cases each 150 pieces nansookhs, 29 ins. 18 yds. No. two to four 7's.
5 cases each 150 pieces nansookhs, 46 ins. 18 yds. No. RR.
23 cases each 150 pieces nansookhs, 51 ins. 18 yds. No. RRRR.
5 cases each 150 pieces nansookhs, 30 ins. 18 yds. No. three to five R's.
28 cases each 150 pieces mulls, 32 ins. 13 yds. Nos. 3130 to 3134.
24 cases each 150 pieces mulls, 32 ins. 13 yds, Nos. 4459 to 4483.
5 cases each 150 pieces nansookhs, 30 ins. 18 yds. Nos 110,000 to 3000000.
5 cases each 150 pieces jaconets, 30 ins. 18 yds. Nos. 236950, 246950 and 256950
30 cases each 150 pieces nansookhs, 29 ins. 13 yds. Nos. two to four 7's

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMONDS (BRILLIANTS.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Gangaram Tricumdass and Co, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bh Ianath Kessowlal Dave

1 packet containing 13 diamonds, weighing about 11⅞ ruttles
1 packet containing 10 diamonds, weighing about 4¼ ruttles
1 packet containing 15 diamonds, weighing about 2⅜ ruttles.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1904.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6	months	4	per cent. p. a.
,, 12	,,	5	,, p. a.
,, 2	years	5½	,, p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	,,	16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ ,, ,, minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	4 ,,
,, 3 ,,	3½ ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Re. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT H. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANIL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Bombay Mails of 2nd inst., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£89 1-16	=	— 3-8
3 do. Rentes	98	=	— 1-8
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 3-4	=	— 1-4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-8	=	+ 1-8

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 7-8	=	+ 3-16
2 months hence	26 3-4	=	+ 1-8
Spot in New York	58 3-8	=	+ 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·22 1-2	=	+ 1-2
Berlin	20·43	=	+ 1
New York Demand	4·85 7-8	=	— 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent =	unchanged
3 months' slight Bank Bills	2 5-8	per cent =	+ 1-8
6 " " Fine" Trade Bills	3	per cent =	unchanged.
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills	3	per cent =	+ 1-8
6 months' slight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	per cent =	unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 3-8	per cent =	— 1-4
7 day market loans	2 1-2	per cent =	unchanged

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 11 9-16, J.-J., firm.

METALS—Copper Braziers 68. Yellow metal 6.

RUBBER—Para Rubber 4-11, value.

WHEAT—

White Delhi 29 1-8 J.-A. sellers	}	firm
Red Karachi 27 1-4, A.-S., done	}	
Yellow Cawnpore 33 3-4 A.-S. sellers	}	firm
Brown 31 A.-S., sellers	}	

LINSEED—Linseed Bold, 35 1-2 J.-A., done, firm.

COFFEE—Coffee in New York, 7 1-4. Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,000,000.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale opened to-day quiet and prices easier 1d. to 2d. lower. Prime qualities at last sales rates. Goat skins offered 1,444,000. Sheep skins offered 965,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000. Spot 6·50 unchgd. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-4 +1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Holiday to-morrow.

July-Aug. 6·10 —7	Aug.-Sept. 5·80 —6	Sept.-Oct. 5·40 —3
Oct.-Nov. 5·36 —1	Nov.-Dec. 5·22 —2	Dec.-Jan. 5·20 —1
Jan.-Feb. 5·19 —1	Feb.-Mar. 5·19 —1	Mar.-April 5·19 —1

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
Do. last year	300
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	nil

In New York—

Spot	11·00 unchgd.
Futures, month of July	10·62 — 16
Do. do. December	9·53 unchgd.

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 — 1-8
Futures, month of July	9·74 — 5
Do. do. Dec.	9·38 — 2
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 18th July, 1904 :—

Cotton	932 bales,
Wheat	19,695 cwts,
Linseed	9,189 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	12,302 "
Gingellyseed	1,083 "
Poppyseed	4,958 "
Groundnuts	62 "
Castorseed	4,530 "
Rice	74,893 "
Myrabollams	36 "
Cottonseed	106 "
Mowraseed	7,382 "
Gram	966 "
Jowar	8,095 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Silver bullion.....from London..	3,13,172
Ex s. s. Oceana, from London..	
Gold bullion	75,720
Ex s. s. Bengal from Sydney.	

BOMBAY, THUESDAY, JULY 19.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T.....1s. 3 31-32d. to 1-4d.
Bank Demand 1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 5-32d. to 3-16
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 8 do do 170
Marks 8 do do 138
Hongkong 80 Days' Sight 136 1-2
Shanghai 80 do do 190 1-2
Japan 80 do do 148 1-2
Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone quiet
Cash..... Rs. 98-13
1st Settlement 1st August " 98-14
Money Market,—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 22rd April 3 per cent.			
Bank of Bombay	do	16th June 3	do
Bank of Bengal	do	23rd June 3	do
Bank of Madras	do	6th July 4	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready ... ... 6 4 0 to 6 3 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady,
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 2 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 11 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 12 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady,
Ready 6 1 0
Castorseed—Tone steady,
Ready ... ... 22 1-2 to 22

WHEAT.—Tone.
Plasi 91 per cent. ... Rs. 27 1-2
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 28

COTTON.—Liverpool market closed. The local market is steady and unchanged.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	steady
Good Showing just	noticed
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	89 1-16
3 percent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 3-4
3½ per cent Rupee Papers	85 5-8
Bar Silver	26⅞

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool June 29th :—Speculative activity seems to have spent itself for the time being. After a year of extreme violence, during which the price of cotton was pushed to a dizzy height, and afterwards had an equally enormous fall, the storm seems to have abated, and we have apparently entered the period of calm which so often follows one of violent agitation. The attention of all interested in cotton is now directed to the progress of the growing crop, which is so full of promise. With the exception of one or two complaints, the reports we have been receiving are practically unanimous in describing the development of the plant as excellent. It must, however, be remembered that the crop is only just entering the critical period of its existence, and that the struggle with its various enemies has hardly begun. As regards industry, our reports from the Continent shew that things are quieter than for some time past, and in America the position is far from bright. In the Manchester district, however, business continues satisfactory, and a cheerful feeling prevails in the mill share market. Good contracts are being concluded, and the temptation to run full time is so general, that the Secretary of the Masters' Federation has issued a circular to the members, urging them to abide by the decision to run only five days a week. We abstain from expressing any decided opinion at the moment. If anything, the difference between the near and distant positions will, to our minds, further increase; near months will be supported by the demand from spinners to fill their contracts, whereas on the other hand, it is very probable that distant positions will feel the depressing influence of crop news, should same continue as brilliant as at present. And further as regards the new crop, if is stated that a large business is being done for thipment some months ahead, which has been covered by purchases of new crop futures, which will have to be resold later on, when the new cotton arrives. The more distant positions will, therefore, later on, have to bear the brunt of the selling pressure, particularly as importers will, as usual, sell hedges of futures against their imports of cotton. Therefore, the only opinion we dare express, is that a sale of new crops should be better than a purchase of old crops.

Options :—October-November single 0·35d, November-December single 0·38d, December-January single 0·40d, January-February single 3·40d

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MATTHEWS—July 14, at the residence of her mother, "Devonia House," Egmore, the wife of S S H Matthews, Ordnance Dept, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 4-54m., 4-54a. Low water, 10-37m., 11-32a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 8-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Football, Cooperage.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Nera will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on the 22nd instant, Parcel mail for French China and Japan close at 1 p.m. on Thursday the 21st instant.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF OPIUM.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector J. D. Ghandy of the Opium Department charged Hira Gujarsing, a Hindu, with importing fourteen tolas of opium into Bombay from the Punjab without a license. The accused arrived in Bombay on Monday by the Ahmedabad passenger train, and on his alighting at the Grant Road station he was searched on suspicion and the opium was found concealed in his turban. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st June, there were 42 horses, 86 bullocks, 2 cats and 18 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of June, 58 horses, 1 mule, 104 bullocks, 6 cows, 4 he-buffaloes, 2 she-goats, 1 cat and 33 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 48 horses, 1 mule, 76 bullocks, 3 cows, 1 he-buffalo, 1 she-goat, 1 cat and 30 dogs were discharged from the Hospital, 1 case among horses, 3 cases among bullocks, 2 cases among cows, 2 cases among he-buffaloes, and 7 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month The following of animals were threated as out patients during the month :—8 horses, 2 cows 1 buffalo, 2 goats, 22 dogs, 1 goose, 1 canary and 5 parrots.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, further heard the case in which Bulvant Powlapa, a Hindu, was charged with attempting to murder Shiromani, a Hindu woman, employed as an ayah to Mrs. Rogers residing at the Sea View Terrace, Colaba. The evidence of the complainant went to show that she was on friendly terms with the accused. On the afternoon of the 4th instant, the accused came to her at the Sea View Terrace and asked for money. On her refusing to give the money the accused picked up a table knife and gave her cuts on the throat and neck. In the course of the struggle that ensued, she received some more cuts on her body. A prima facie case having been made out, his Worship ordered the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

BIT OFF HIS LIP.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Ismail Jiva, a dock labourer, with causing grievous hurt to Bala Babu, also a labourer, by biting off the lower lip of the latter. It appeared from the evidence that on the 18th instant the complainant and some other labourers were removing an engine out of the dock gates on a trolly. The accused went to the complainant and asked to be included among the labourers to pull the trolly. On the complainant, refusing to take him, the accused assaulted him and knocked him down. The accused then bit off the lower lip of the complainant. The Magistrate remarked that the conduct of the accused was absolutely inhuman and one that needed severe punishment. He sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

CHEATING BY EURASIANS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas disposed of a case in which Inspector Sullivan charged two Eurasians named A. J. Donaghue and J. A. Marks with cheating a Pathan named Oomerkhan Shaik Sarifoola in respect of Rs. 6 in cash. Mr. Oliveira, pleader, appeared for the first accused and Mr. D Lima, pleader, for the second. The evidence showed that on the 28th June last, the first accused met the complainant and his brother at Two Tanks and respresented to them that he was an engine driver and that he would get them taken on as firemen on Rs. 25 per mensem and "batta." He then took them to the second accused, who represented that he was a railway baboo. Both the accused made out certificates of appointment and said that they would be delivered when they paid Rs. 8 for them. The complainant and his brother had no money with them and then they left. The next day the first accused met the complainants and having received Rs. 6 from them, gave them the papers in return. He also promised to send for them on the 1st instant, but as no one came up up to the 3rd idem, they reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused at Byculla. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 75 each.

A CONJURER ROBBED IN BOMBAY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Ahmad Jeeva, a reckla-driver, with the theft of a leather bag belonging to Mahomed Cheli, the famous conjurer of Kathiawar, containing cash, currency notes, sovereigns, watches and other articles of the collective value of about Rs. 700. It appeared from the evidence that on or about the 4th January last, the accused drove Mahomed Cheli in his "reckla" to the Grant Road Station. Mahomed Cheli alighted at the station and forgot to take the bag along with other articles to the station platform. Sometime after getting into the station he was reminded of the bag and went out to take it from the "reckla." But the accused had driven away and Mahomed informed the police of the theft and left for Kathiawar. On making inquiries, the police got the clue of the accused on Friday last and arrested him. The accused pointed out the persons to whom he had given the property, and the police succeeded in recovering about Rs. 200 including a currency note for Rs. 100. The Magistrate convicted the man, and taking into consideration the fact that he had given help to the police in recovering the property, sentenced him to 14 days' rigorous imprisonment.

A SUCCESSFUL LADY STUDENT.—Miss Gulbhai M. Doctor, daughter of Mr Maneckshaw Dhunjeeshaw Doctor, Secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has passed the L. M. & S. examination in the first class and is one of the few Parsi lady graduates of this city. Miss Doctor had a successful academic career, She passed her matriculation examination in the year 1898, and was first on the list of lady candidates. She then joined the Grant Medical College and within twelve months was able to secure the Pestonji Hormusji Cama scholarship for Rs. 150 and the Lord Reay scholarship for Rs 120 As she passed the first year's examination in the first class, she was awarded the Sir D M Petit scholarship of Rs 220 and another scholarship of Rs. 15 per month. During the second year of her college career, she succeeded in winning the Sir James Ferguson scholarship for Rs. 240 and the Henry Fawcett prize of Rs 90. At the examination held during the fourth year, she secured another scholarship of Rs 15 per month and was besides appointed superintendent of the Midwifery ward. She was to appear for the final L. M. & S. examination last year, but as she was younger by a few months than the age fixed by the University, she was not allowed to enter into competition. As she passed the final examination last week with honors, further scholarships and prizes will be awarded her by the College authorities in November next. It is said that after Dr. Row, Miss Doctor has passed the examination with the highest number of marks.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, passed his order on the representation presented to his Worship by Mr. D. Godinho, pleader, in regard to certain remarks made against him by the Court in a judgment. The Magistrate in addressing Mr. Godinho said he had accepted his explanation and ordered the representations to be filed along with the other papers of the proceedings,

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

SALE OF ICE IN BOMBAY.

DECREE FOR PLAINTIFFS.

At the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment in the suit in which the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Mr. Chhabildas Lalubhoy and other manufacturers of ice in Bombay claimed damages from Messrs. S. B. Fraser and Company, also manufacturers of ice and others for breach of a pool agreement. Messrs. Lowndes and Jardine instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Davar instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for Messrs. S. B. Fraser and Company, and Mr. Binning and Mr. Aston, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for Mr. E. W. Thompson the constituted attorney for Charlotte Clarke Molr.

Mr. Justice Russell, in delivering judgment reviewed the history of the ice business in Bombay and of the different pool agreements entered into by parties to the suit. As to the defence put forward in the written statement on the ground of misrepresentation, the Judge said the onus of proving it was on the defendants, and to his mind they had failed to discharge it, Having regard to the statement they had put in, the Court was not satisfied that the Bombay Ice Factory and the Chhabildas and the Boyd Factories, could not for several consecutive days have produced the quantities of ice which they were represented to produce. But as Mr. Burkitt of the P. and O. Company's ice factory had pointed out, it would be impossible for any of these factories to produce the stated amount for a year consecutively. And this was not to be wondered at, when regard was had to the mode in which ice was made, A r. Justice Russell gave a description of the way, in which ice was manufactured, from a scientific standpoint, and then disposed of the argument that the pool agreement came to an end by virtue of the P. and O. ice factory starting work with renewed activity. He said the use of the word "any" in clause 4 would seem not to refer to a factory then in existence, but to one to come into existence thereafter. Again the words, "from the day such opposition factory commenced manufacturing and selling ice" were not applicable to the factory which at the time of the pool agreement was, and had previously been, manufacturing and selling ice. He could not believe that this clause was intended to have the construction now sought to be put upon it as applicable to the P. and O. factory, and consequently, this defence failed. Under ordinary circumstances, the above findings would have been sufficient to dispose of this case, but owing to a certain action on the part of the defendants Fraser and Dayal, during the progress of the case, the Court was compelled to go into the question, which was relevant about the genuineness of the books produced by Jamshedji Sonawala on the one hand, and by Mr. Fraser on the other. Upon the evidence, which the Judge referred to at great length, he said it would be well nigh impossible to come to any definite finding either way. His own view of it, however, was that neither side was telling the truth, To his mind the probabilities were with Sonawala, who was prevailed upon by Dayal and Fraser to alter his books, and Sonawala began to do so by preparing exhibit A. 7. This book was undoubtedly prepared from Fraser's weight-book. Sonawala was probably frightened by Mr. Thompson with regard to this. Dayal and Fraser not being sure of Sonawala, seized the books including A 7, and did the only thing they could do, except perhaps destroying A 7, namely, hand him over to their attorneys, and invent the story they had now put forward, Mr. Justice Russell said he could not conclude this case without expressing his regret that the defendant Fraser should, at the most critical part of this case, have lost the services of his counsel Mr. Carnac. It was no disparagement to Mr. Davar, who took up the case for the defendants, and urged every point he could urge, to say that the loss of his original counsel to Mr. Fraser in such a case as the present, was one that could not be supplied. A mass of detail was involved in it which it would be too much to expect of any counsel to do justice to, unless he had attended throughout, and heard the evidence, and saw the exhibits as they were put in. The Court passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs on the pleadings as amended, and ordered that it be referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts (a) the account of all the ice manufactured and sold by the Bombay Ice Company during the period of the pool agreement from 15th March 1902 to 31st December 1903, (b) a similar account as regarded Mr. Chhabildas Lalubhoy's, and Mr. Fraser's, and Mr. Boyd's factories. The account being taken, the cost of production should be deducted therefrom at the rate of Rs. 17-8 per ton, and the parties should pay into Court the amount found due by them respectively. This sum should be divided amongst the parties, except the Boyd's factory, in the proportions provided in the agreement. If any sum, payable to Boyd's factory, was brought into Court, it should remain in Court for a period not exceeding thirty days. In the event of the defendant Fraser filing a suit in this Court within the period to recover damages from Boyd's factory for a breach by them of the pool agreement, the amount payable to Boyd should remain in Court till the suit was heard and finally disposed of. If no such suit was filed within thirty days, Boyd's factory was at liberty to take out the sum paid in Court. Mr. Fraser should pay the costs of the Bombay Ice Company and of Mr, Chhabildas Lallubhoy throughout, in so far as they had not been incurred by Boyd's factory having been added as plaintiffs. The question of the costs of Boyd's factory was reserved till further orders. If the suit for damages was filed against that factory, the costs of this suit should be decided by the Judge who would hear the case. In the event of no such suit being filed, the question of these costs would be dealt with by this Court. On the taking of accounts if nothing was found due to Boyd's factory then, they should bear their own costs.

Mr. Lowndes asked the Court to take the accounts instead of sending the case to the Commissioner, which would involve delay.

The Judge said he had no objection and was willing to do so.

Mr. Lowndes said he was willing to accept the figures as they stood in Mr. Fraser's books, provided the Court took the accounts.

Mr. Davur strongly objected to the course proposed, which would virtually amount to a variation of the Decree after judgment was passed and Decree was passed.

Mr. Lowndes said the Decree was not sealed yet.

Mr. Davur said the Court having once referred the matter to the Commissioner, should not vary its order. The defendants were entitled to the examination of the plaintiff's books, and to test each and every item and figure appearing in them. If the Court took upon itself to take the account, it would mean days of trouble.

Mr. Lowndes : There will be no trouble. We shall accept your figures.

Mr. Davur : But we sha'nt accept yours.

The Judge : This Court will take the accounts. I direct the parties to bring in their respective accounts of sales within fourteen days of the sealing of the decree. The accounts should be filed in the Prothonotary's Office.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell disposed of short causes at the High Court yesterday.

CLAIM FOR JEWELLERY SOLD.

The suit brought by H. Pack against Nawab Yusub Yawar-ul-Mulk Bahadur and another was heard before the lordship, Mr. J. Innah, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appearing for the plaintiff, who claimed money due on three promissory notes executed for jewellery sold to the first defendant. The second defendant, who was secretary to the first, had stood surety for the payment of the notes. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 19,675 with interest and costs.

CLAIM FOR A LOAN.

Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaiady, appeared for Bhaskar Waman Ranade, who sued Shridhar Krishna Kothavale to recover Rs 3,000 on an acknowledgment. The defendant wanted a loan, and plaintiff made over to him a Government promissary note for Rs. 3,000, receiving an acknowledgment from the latter. His lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs 3,000, with interest and costs.

CLAIM BY A COMMISSION AGENT.

Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. B Raghavaya, appeared for Mukanchand Rajaram, who claimed to recover from Dammal Birdichand monies due to him as a commission agent. His lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 6,847 with interest and costs.

CLAIM FOR GOODS SUPPLIED.

Messrs Badham Pile and Co sued Syed Sirdar Alikhan to recover monies for goods supplied to the defendant in Bombay and at the Secunderabad branch of the plaintiffs. Mr Jardine, instructed by Messrs Crawford Brown and Co, appeared for the plaintiffs there being no appearance for defendant. It was proved that goods of an value of Rs 2,907, were supplied to the defendant in Bombay Rs 1-13-9 were paid into the National Bank for a hoondie that was dishonoured; while Rs. 353-14-0 was the value of the goods supplied to the defendant at the Secunderabad branch. Nothing had been paid on account. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for the three sums mentioned, with interest and costs.

MONEY DUE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

Mr. Vaiyad, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, appeared for Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., who sued Noorbhoy Esmalljee to recover monies due on two consignments of alum and other goods. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 3,024-13-4, with interest and costs.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices, Esplanade Road, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were also present : Brigadier-General Proudfoot, Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

ENGINEER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

The Board considered memorandum by the Chairman, circulating for the information of the Trustees, letter from the Engineer dated the 7th June stating that he had little hope of being able to deal with scheme No. 6 and the portion of scheme No. 5 west of the B. B. and C. I. Railway until his establishment was strengthened.

It was resolved to postpone the consideration of the subject with a view to its being discussed in connection with the proposal for the additional establishment.

LAND COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following report of the Land Committee No. 1 was considered and adopted :—"We have considered, with reference to Trustees' resolution of the 8th March 1904, letter from the Engineer, of the 28th April 1904, submitting his proposals for laying out the frontages on the 80 feet road in connection with Scheme No. II as far as the properties are already cleared, and making suggestions with regard to the building conditions which should apply. We have also considered letter from the Land Manager, of the 26th November 1903, regarding the retention of certain houses in the neighbourhood which have been acquired in connection with the Scheme and also rough statement obtained unofficially by the Chairman from the Engineer reporting as to the condition of these buildings. We have confined ourselves to a consideration of the length of the road lying between Queen's Road and Kalbadevi Road only, and we have approved of the general arrangements of plots and proposed sites for chawls in the area between Queen's Road and Kalbadevi Road. With regard to the building conditions and the question of tenure of lease and the rates of rent to be charged for the several plots in Scheme No. II, we propose to furnish a report later on. We have considered letters from the Engineer forwarding plans for a residence and an aerated water factory proposed to be constructed by Mr. Dinshaw Cooverji Pundole on plots Nos. 1 and 2, Connaught Road Estate. We have approved the plans subject to the following conditions :—(a) No opening should be made in the east external walls of the servants' quarters as it abuts on the adjoining plot No. 3. (b) A damp proof course of dry metal and gratings on plinth level should be provided. (c) The dimensions of posts in the buildings should be according to the Municipal requirements. (d) The plot should be enclosed by a compound wall of approved design. We have not approved of the proposal to sink a well on the premises as shown on the plain, as the matter is being separately considered on a reference made by the Lessee's architect on the subject."

RECLAMATION AT WORLI.

The Board considered circular on memorandum by Chairman, suggesting the terms in which the Municipal Commissioner should be addressed with regard to the reclamation work at Worli.

It was resolved to ask the Trust's solicitors to advise in the matter.

The Board after transacting some other work adjourned.

A CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE.

IN the Bombay Small Causes Court, judgment was given in the suits filed by Dhunjishaw Pestonji Nanavaty against Messrs. D B Lam and Company and Ernest Lam and Company for brokerage on several consignments for Japan and Hamburg.

The Court in giving judgment said : These suits have been heard together as the plaintiff is the same in both and the issue the same. These suits are for brokerage in respect of certain consignments of cotton shipped for Japan and Europe by defendants' firm for the firm of J. Nanavaty and Company between May and December 1903. The plaintiff's claim is that he acted as a broker and influenced the consignment. The defendants admit the consignment but deny that plaintiff acted as a broker. The question then is did the plaintiff procure and influence these consignments as broker ? I find that he did. The facts as I find proved fully and warrant this conclusion, I find that the plaintiff has been doing business as a cotton broker in Bombay for these 12 years and for the last 4 years on his own account as Dhunjisha and Co., J Nanavaty and Company is a firm of business and is solely owned by plaintiff's brother, Rustomji, who mostly resides up-country and consigns cotton to Bombay for sale. Plaintiff's father Pestonji acts as J. Nanavaty's constituted attorney and all sales and consignments in Bombay from J Nanavaty and Co. are effected by him. The plaintiff has no part or interest in J. Nanavaty and Co. The defendants opened early in 1903 their firm of D. B. Lam and Company and began to send consignments to Japan for constituents. In about August 1903 they opened another firm which is the defendant Ernst Lam and Co. to consign cotton to Europe. They have also a third firm of Lam Haji Jubuck who act as mukadams and who also deal in cotton. There is another firm of Haji Jubuck and Co. who do business as brokers and act as house brokers of D. B. Lam and Co. all these firms are constituby inter-connected. The plaintiff's case is he was requested by defendants to get his father, acting for J. Nanavaty and Co., to ship through them and he agreed to do so in consideration of their paying him the usual brokerage, and accordingly he induced his father to patronise defendants. The defendants' case is they did get plaintiff to give them business, but that they dealt with him as a member or partner in the firm of J. Nanavaty and Co. and the brokers between the firms were Hajee Jubuck and Co. After very carefully considering the circumstances and probabilities of the case, I find Plaintiff did not act as a member of J. Nanavaty and Co. but as a broker and it was he who influenced business in both these suits in consideration of his usual bro-kerage. He had already as a broker given consignments to two such important and well established firms as Volkart Brothers and Tata and Co. for J. Nanavaty and Company. It was then all his duty to deal with Volkart Brothers and Tata and Co. Was it then at all likely that he would give up dealing with these firms when he obtained his brokerage and give a considerable amount of valuable business to the defendants ? Nothing is also to be said to the statement of Sorabji and his witness Dossabhoy Jubuck that plaintiff all along declined to be a partner of J. Nanavaty and Company, I must under the circumstances entirely disbelieve a great deal that has been tried to be made out by the defendants. The plaintiff has amply shown that he has long been doing business as a broker and was in no way a partner or interested as such in J. Nanavaty and Company and I must take it that defendants were well aware of this. The description of plaintiff in some of their letters is as their representative and the dispute that is outstanding betwen J. Nanavaty and Company and defendants is in respect of money claimed by J. Nanavaty and Co. to be due on the sales. I think I can account for the attitute taken up by the defendants against plaintiff whilst there is absolutely no reason whatever shewn or could be supposed why the plaintiff should have rushed into the Court with a false claim, I accordingly find for the plaintiff in both these suits.

A decree was passed for the plaintiff for Rs. 315 9-6 with Rs. 30 professional fees and Court costs against Ernst Lam.

Against this decision, the defendant appealed yesterday and after hearing arguments, the Court dismissed the appeal. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Sorabji, T. Billimoria and the defendants by Messrs. Cavasji Sethna and Mr. D. C. Mehta.

SELLING LIQOUR WITHOUT A LICENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Barnett charged Mina Stranger and Susan Bloom, Austrians, with selling liquor without a license from the Collector of Abkari. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on Monday evening the accused sold champagne and whisky at their house at Grand Road to two persons sent by the police.

The defence was that the liquor was served free to the two men. The Magistrate convicted and fined the accused Rs. 50 each.

Eight quarts of champagne and about a dozen bottles of whisky which were found in the house of the accused were ordered to be confiscated.

THE DALLAS COMPANY.

Owing to the fact that the new artistes on their way out from England to augment the Dallas Company, have missed the boat connection from Colombo to Bombay, the Company will not be able to open on the date originally intended viz, July 25th. With a view to the necessary rehearsals etc., consequent upon the new artistes assuming their respective roles, some few additional days must elapse before the opening performance.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 19.

Tuesday.—The depression in north-east India has filled up and pressure is only uniform over north-east India and the United Provinces. The depression in north-west India is lying over the south-west Punjab. Rain has increased in north-east India generally, though one or two moderately heavy falls are reported. Rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, Assam, Bengal, Behar, United Provinces, Central India, showers in the Central Provinces, West Himalaya, north-west Frontier Province, parts of the Punjab and the Deccan. Light rain has fallen on the West Coast. Patna reports 3 1-2 inches, Cherrapoonjee 3, Mergui, Akyab, Jhansi 2 1-2, Gauhati, Gorakhpur, Ranikhet, Cherat 1 1-2, Delhi, Nowgong and Jubbulpore one inch, and Peshawar half an inch. North-westerly wind is reported from Saugor Island, light to modrate rain is probable on the Burma Coast, and in Assam and light rain in Bengal, Bihar and on the West Coast, showers in the United Provinces, Central Provinces, east of Central India, West Deccan and South India. They are also likely in the West Himalaya and Submontane Districts.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s China mail steamer Bengal, Captain G. Phillips, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Shanghai via intermediate ports, reports having experienced stroag W. S. W. winds, dull weather, with violent squalls of wind and rain. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bhundara, Captain C. J. Swanson, which arrived here on the 18th instant, from Carcutta via coast ports met with strong monsoon, heavy squalls of wind and rain and high sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts
Previously registered	28 15	31 38	31 10	23 73
Tuesday, 19th July	0 21	0 16	0 19	0 33
Total	28 36	31 54	31 29	24 06
Total fall to 19th July, '03	41 39	39 76	39 88	42 98
Total fall to 19th July, '02	17 24	23 91	21 48	22 53

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
Tuesday, 19th July	0	43

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total Rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 8th July.

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	5	24	Ghoti	20	86
Rawas	4	94	Badwai	5	93
Nimbora	5	41	Varangaon	6	30
Bhadli	6	75	Hotgi	4	29
Jalgaon	5	22	Mohol	4	9
Shirsoli	6	12	Madha	4	1
Manmaswad	6	89	Barsi Junc	3	92
Mheji	6	77	Kem	4	70
Pachora	4	42	Jeur	2	53
Kjagon	5	51	Pomalvadi	4	5
Chalisgaon	5	54	Dikasal	3	31
Naycongri	5	41	Lonavla	63	55
Nandgaon	2	73	Neral	52	17
Manmad	2	56	Dhond	2	71
Lasalgoan	4	15	Kasara	23	83
Khanvadi	4	99	Talegaon	7	99
Nasik	5	62	Rajmane	3	99
Devlali	5	46			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	24·123	SSW

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1904.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MANCHURIA.

JAPAN has recognised the responsibilities of the situation in Manchuria in at once taking steps to provide for the civil administration of the country. It will be governed under Japanese supervision, while Chinese troops will be employed for the maintenance of order. That is, of course, such parts of Manchuria as Japan now prevails in. In the days when China held undisputed sway and there was no thought of Manchuria as a Russian province, the administration of the country was conducted on a purely military basis, but later it was made to resemble that of the provincial administration of China, with this difference: that at Peking there are six Boards for the transaction, each in its own department, of all public business referred to them, it had one less. In China there are the Boards of Civil Office, Revenue, Ceremonies, War, Punishments and Works. With the exception of the first, the Board of Civil Office, these boards had their counterparts at Moukden and each of the five Boards was presided over by a vice-president, who, in his own department was a colleague of the head of the province, the Governor-General. Prior to 1898, the Governor was Commander-in-Chief of all the forces within the province with the exception of the garrison in the south of the Liao-tung peninsula at Port Arthur and in its immediate neighbourhood, which was for imperial purposes under the control of the Superintendent of Trade for the Northern ports, who was at the same time Governor-General of the Metropolitan province of Chihli. In March 1898 this garrison was withdrawn to make room for Russian troops and was afterwards stationed between the Liao river and Shanhaikwan. With this exception, the Military Governor is Commander-in-Chief of all the Banner and Chinese forces within the province of Fengtien high Commissioner in charge of the defences of the whole of Manchuria and in this capacity—when the defences of Kirin or Heihung-chieng were concerned, he had as colleagues the military Governors of these provinces. It is not yet necessary for Japan to go so far ahead as this, but it is well to be prepared with a general scheme, capable of extension and modification as circumstances may require.

Mr. Alexander Hosie, formerly British Counsul at Niuchwang, who is as fully acquainted with the intricacies of Far Eastern Government as any European, in an excellent book he published at the time Russian promises to evacuate Manchuria were beginning to be doubted, gave a comprehensive account of the manner in which the civil government of the province was administered. He gives us the duties and relative ranks of all officials, many of whom appear to have been principally ornamental, and shows that the prefects and magistrates are those upon whom most of the active work of administration gravitates. These two classes constitute the general administrative body of the provincial civil service. They are charged with the collection of revenue, the maintenance of order and the primary dispensation of justice as well as with the conduct of literary examinations, of the Government postal service and, in general, with the exercise of all the direct functions of public administration. Every village of any size has hitherto contained one or more, and every town or city, several headmen. These individuals were called upon to settle disputes, to represent their constituents in case of litigation in local courts and in general to be the intermediary between them and the civil power. He had at the same time to report whatever of importance occurred within his ward or constituency. In land transactions he was constantly in demand. His seal on a deed was a guarantee that the document was in order, that the lessor or the seller was entitled to lease or sell the land to which the deed referred. The gentry and merchant guilds also played a prominent part in local government. They could always be relied upon for contributions, and doubtless still can, and were regarded as useful bodies to conjure with, when any scheme of betterment was propounded from without. The opposition of the gentry and guilds could always be cited as a powerful lever to block reforms and palliate inaction. But it all depends upon the form of Government Japan applies to the province, whether they will still be able to exercise so wide an influence.

It is of course most probable that for the time being martial law will apply and that any attempt at civil government must be regulated by military necessities. The Chinese troops which are to assist the Japanese are, we believe, mostly "foreign drilled." The army for whose maintenance Manchuria was responsible consisted of some twenty-five thousand foreign-drilled men and forty thousand Banner-men. The former troops were for the most part, equipped with serviceable weapons. They were mostly employed to act as body-guard to the civil officials from the magistrate upwards and as military police to assist in maintaining order. They were wanted for far more serious duties too, and doubtless in the troubled state of the country at present will be fully occupied in keeping down brigandage. All districts were regularly more or less in the hands of brigands, even the great highways of trade being infested with them. Officials, in times of peace, were sometimes carried off and held to ransom. It was the generally prevalent belief that the brigands had agents in the principal towns who kept them informed regarding the movement of treasure and valuables, and the Russians experienced considerable trouble in forwarding silver to pay the workmen engaged on the Trans-Manchurian Railway. Brigandage in Manchuria has long been so common that it led to the establisment of private insurance offices throughout the country. In existing circumstances the necessity for precautions against practices of marauding bands will be all the more necessary and, without the employment of trained Chinese soldiers, the security of property cannot be assured. That the country may not fall into a state of anarchy, such steps as the Japanese have taken were imperatively necessary. Although the utmost care is being taken to restrict the radius of activity, it is inevitable that the country must suffer to a very great extent. But there are revenues to the collected, civil justice, public works and education, such as it is, to be attended to, and it cannot be permitted that the province shall slip further behind the general high-water mark of civilisation than is absolutely unavoidable.

THE GONDAL STATE.

THE Gondal State has now for some years earned distinction in regard to successful administration and in this respect is able to hold its own with any other state in Kathiawar. A summary of events of the administration of this model State for the year 1903-1904 shows that the reputation obtained in the past has been maintained and his Highness the Thakore Saheb whose deep interest in the welfare of his subjects has won for him their affection and respect can look back upon one of the most successful years in the history of the State. The heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Bhojrajjee, returned to Gondal last June from England after an absence of eight years. He received his education at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, and it is hoped that in course of time the liberal education he received will enable him to take a prominent part in the administration, thus relieving the Thakore Saheb of some of the burdens of State. The Thakore Saheb is one of those enlightened rulers who believe in the advantages of a sound education and his Highness' second son, Kumar Shri Bhupatsinhjee, is at present being educated at Harrow, while his two younger sons are receiving their elementary education at the Grasia College, Gondal. His Highness, in March last year, had the honour of being elected by his brother Chiefs of Kathiawar to represent them at the Chiefs' College Conference at Ajmere held under the presidency of the Agent to the Governor-General. One of the principal features of the year was the opening in November last of the Bhagvatsinhjee Orphanage, the munificent gift of her Highness Nandkuverba, Rani Saheb of Gondal. The building cost Rs. 27,000 and is capable of accommodating 50 orphans. The object of the institution is to maintain in it orphans till they are eight years old, when they are transferred to the Baisaheb Ba Asylum, another similar institution for the poor and infirm. Her Highness, besides defraying the cost of the building, has deposited with the State Rs. 25,000, from the interest of which are to be met the current expenses of maintaining the institution. This was not the only charitable work of her Highness, for in October the costly ceremony "Laksh Chandi," was inaugurated by her Highness and was the first of its kind in Kathiawar. It lasted for three and a half months. The arrangements for the Mandap and the residential quarters of the Brahmins, who conducted the ceremony, were well conceived and carried out in a distant and open part of the town near the Ashapura Temple on the banks of the river Gondali. Every provision, necessary to minister to the comforts of the Brahmins who took part in the ceremonial functions, was made. Precautionary measures were also taken to prevent infection in consequence of the large crowds that were attracted there to make their devotions in the closing days of the ceremony. It is satisfactory to record that the whole ceremony was brought to a conclusion without any hitch.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb, whose aim it has always been to see that his subjects are not unduly pressed in the matter of taxes, earned the gratitude of the gold-lace workers in Dhoraji by removing the impost levied on them. His Highness has paid special attention to irrigation works in his State and at the close of last year there were 4,804 wells for irrigation and 4 new wells were sunk during the year. The water-works near Gondal, including minor branches, pipes, reservoirs and other appurtenances, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,44,000. The construction of the Paneli Irrigation Tank, which was started about the end of 1902 as a famine relief work, was continued as an ordinary work during the year, as there was no flocking of labourers on famine wages, owing to the sufficiency of the rainfall this year. The expenditure incurred during the year on this work amounted to Rs. 45,930. Turning to educational matters, since the control of the Educational Department was handed over to the State, there has been steady progress. Seven new schools were opened during the year. The Sagramji High School for the first time sent up candidates for the matriculation examination, and fourteen passed out of twenty-three. The Sagramji High School Hostel, which is the only one of its kind in Kathiawar, has been steadily progressing. The recent resolution of the Government of India on education explicitly lays down the necessity of hostels and points out the wholesome influence of a corporate life on the character of students. We hope that Kathiawar will see the value of this institution and send more boys to it in future. Mr. Quin, the Acting Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, spoke highly of the institution. Some of his remarks are worth noticing. He says "the system of boarding houses for boys not resident near the school is one which most educational authorities are anxious to see introduced wherever possible and the Gondal State deserves high commendation for the eminently satisfactory manner in which it has dealt with a somewhat difficult problem." Mr. Batchelor, the District Judge of Ahmedabad, another visitor during the year to the institution, remarks "the perfect cleanliness of the whole place and the orderly arrangement of every detail of the boys' work and the completeness with which every necessity has been supplied are most striking. In my own experience in India, I have seen nothing to compare with this admirable management." Nor was the education of girls neglected during the year, as an English class was opened in the Monghiba Girls School and its scope was still more extended by admitting to it girls from the 5th and 6th Gujarati standards.

IMPROVED RIFLE RANGES.

VAST sums of money have been spent of recent years in improving the range accommodation at and about Aldershot, and it is gratifying to learn that at the head-quarters of the 1st Army Corps—or 1st Field Army, as it is shortly to become which is the first, of course, for service in case of emergency, all is well in this respect. All arms of Sir John French's Command are being given every facility for making themselves proficient in the use of what is now designated, with good reason, the "King of Weapons." The War Office has not been neglectful of its duty, for it has gone on laying out more land for the purpose of musketry. The latest addition is an up-to-date range at the base of the well-known Cæsar's Camp. The situation is excellent, and the distance from the old barracks (cavalry and infantry) by no means great—easy, in fact the butts take twelve targets and practice can be carried on up to 600 yards. It is proposed that practice shall only be allowed in the afternoon. Thus the training of cavalry units on the ground allotted to them in the neighbourhood will not be interfered with. The disadvantages, that commanding officers and other had to contend with to "teach the young idea how to shoot," have now disappeared to a large extent at Aldershot.

A MEMORANDUM by the Department of Revenue and Agriculture on Natural Fertilisers available for use in cotton cultivation in India has been issued as a parliamentary paper.

THE idea of lighting the approaches to Zanzibar is not a new one. Three lighthouses were built in the reign of Seyid Barghash, says the "Zanzibar Gazette." It was not however until 1895, during the reign of Seyid Hamed bin Thwain, that reliable lights were placed on them and properly looked after by trustworthy keepers. Since then a light has been put on the north end of Pemba and now the Chumvi light completes the series. Within the harbour limits, no less than six leading marks have been erected; these enable vessels to come through the passes and reach their anchorage at all hours of the night, which means a great saving of time compared to the old habit of waiting in the offing until daylight. The dangerous reefs in the passes have all been marked by large fairway buoys, the position of which is periodically tested and carefully maintained. All this work has been carried out at considerable expense and a great amount of thought and labour to which the officers of His Majesty's Navy contributed a very large share. As a result we can now boast of a perfectly safe harbour in spite of the many reefs and shallows which used to make navigation very risky in former years.

THERE is evidently need for police reform in Assam, though the authorities can do nothing until the Government of India has settled, in conjunction with the India Office, which among the Police Commission recommendations are practicable as well as valuable. It will be remembered that there was some trouble in one battalion of the military police the other day, and the annual report speaks of lack of discipline in the Civil Police, and of dissatisfaction with the conditions of service which leads to frequent resignations. The pay is undoubtedly too small in a Province where a ploughman may earn as much as Rs. 10 per month, but it is hoped that this will soon be remadied. Unfortunately it is not only the rank and file who do not reach a satisfactory standard of work and discipline. The Chief Commissioner regrets to notice several cases in which superior officers of the police have been guilty of gross carelessness or direct breach of orders, and he thinks that the Inspector-General should revise his notions as to the importance in police administration of enforcing obedience. It is suggested that owing to lack of district headquarters reserves it is difficult to maintain the rank and file in a proper drill and efficiency, but the Chief Commissioner is not convinced that there is any necessity for strengthening the existing force in a Province where crime is so slight, and he thinks the district schemes of employment should be scrutinised with a view to the abolition of unnecessary guards, and to the reduction of the force maintained at thanas and outposts. The event of the year was the Kalacherra dacoity case, in which it was proved that a gang of Afghans actually planned in their own country a descent upon a trader's house in the Cachar district. They secured over Rs. 9,000 after wounding several inmates of the house, and would probably have escaped, as the local police did not arrive on the spot in time, had it not been for the personal exertions of the Inspector-General of Police. As it was, 24 out of 27 were arrested and convicted.

MR. SATSUO AKIDZUKI, who was secretary to the Japanese Legation in St. Petersburg before the war, has been appointed to the post of Japanese Minister in Stockholm, rendered vacant by the recall of Mr. Kurino, Japanese Minister to Russia, who was also Minister to Sweden and Norway.

EARL ROBERTS presided on June 29 at a drawing-room meeting at 47 Portland Place, on behalf of the Indian Church-Aid Association, at which the Bishop of Lahore and Sir W. Mackworth Young, late Governor of the Punjab, were speakers. Lord Roberts spoke in very warm terms of the importance of the movement for providing soldiers' institutes in India. They were more necessary there, he said, than in England, because the leisure time of the soldier in India was very large, and if not employed in a rational way, was likely to be spent not usefully. He could testify, from 52 years' knowledge of India, that a very great improvement had taken place in every direction of life there.

A BEAUTIFUL mosque, which for several years past had been used as the office of the Traffic Superintendent of the North Western Railway and which was vacated under the special orders of Lord Curzon, has been entirely made over to the Mahomedans, says a Lahore correspondent. The mosque has been suitably furnished with carpets and durries, and for the first time prayers were offered in it on the 1st instant, when all Mahomedan employes of the Railway, about 800 in number, assembled. After the "Nimaz-i-Jumma," special prayers were offered for Lord Curzon in gratitude for his benevolent action. An "imam" has now been appointed to conduct the daily prayers in the mosque. A large well and tank have been discovered in the compound.

GENERAL DEMIANENKOFF must be a refreshing man to live with just now in Russia. According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of a Paris paper, after each Russian defeat he takes occasion to prophesy that the Americans and the Slavs will ultimately divide the world—the Slavs under Russia. This is destiny, and destiny was before Japan. It is only a matter of time. And the same with Port Arthur. "We've got the ships, we've got the men, we only want the time." Moreover, if Port Arthur is taken it has no tactical importance. A man once found a friend fast in the stocks on the highway. "Hello, my friend" he cried, "they can't put you there." And the friend said, "No, I know they can't; but can you get me out?" Still, it will have been refreshing.

THE CONDITION OF CRETE.

(BY H. N. BRAILSFORD.)

For nearly six years Cretan annals have been uneventful, and we at a distance imagined she was happy. Once or twice came news of the dismissal of a Minister, and one divined some political crisis whose merits did not interest the Western press. Once or twice there was a restless movement for annexation to Greece which seemed to betoken a certain discontent, but the Powers returned the usual formal answer, and the island jogged on as before. At length the discontent has grown articulate. The Greek press is ringing with stories of how Prince George has overwhelmed a deputation of greybeards who came to protest against his autocratic administration with coarse insults and vulgar abuse. He has even reached the point of flinging his critics into prison, and one of them happens to be Dr. Jannaris, an able and exceedingly moderate man of a cautious and scholarly temper, recently a lecturer in St. Andrews University, whose English friends and colleagues were influential enough to raise his case in the last debate on the Foreign Office vote. There are disconcerting rumours of Cretan chiefs who are arming their followers in the mountainous interior, and the mutterings of coming trouble grow louder and more definite. Perhaps it is only the fashion of speech which has become a commonplace in the East where it is well understood that the only way to reach the deaf ears of diplomacy is by making a noise with a rifle. One can hardly imagine a genuine revolt in Crete, but an armed demonstration to demand immediate union with Greece is certainly a possibility.

To me, writes Mr. H. N. Brailsford in the "Manchester Guardian," this discovery of the Cretans that Prince George is an autocrat and a tyrant who must be got rid of, if need be, with rifles and banners suggests a contrast so painful that it seems well-nigh incredible, and I supposed that Athens, as usual, was exaggerating, until a private letter with a Cretan postmark and the signature of a very cautious friend arrived the other day to confirm the unwelcome news. I remember so well another sort of armed demonstration on a sunny winter morning nearly six years ago. The news of Prince George's appointment had just arrived. The new era of freedom had begun, past all scepticism and cavil. With an almost spontaneous movement, in response to a single proclamation from its leaders, the whole manhood of the island seemed to fling itself on the town of Canea. The white roads were dark with marching troops in their blue costumes and black caps, the brown fields gay with many-coloured banners. Under the massive Venetian gates they swept, scoring crosses as they passed on the walls where once the Crecent waved, to mark the consecration of the town to liberty and Christendom. They were marching to surrender their now useless weapons. They piled them by thousands in the courtyard of that old den of tyranny the citadel in a mood of glorious joy. The secular fight for freedom had been won. They admitted no fear for the future, for a Greek prince was coming at length to the island. I think the last question that entered any Cretan's mind was what manner of man this George might be. He personified Hellenism; he stood for the realisation of all their dreams. Nor was it the mood of a moment. For a month and more the island kept carnival, and when at length the Prince arrived, tall and blonde and confident, the most commonplace phrase that he uttered in his pure Greek accent became at once a proverb and a law. They only asked to be governed firmly and strongly and well. Watching it all, I remember thinking that the future would be more hopeful there had been even the nucleus of an opposition.

This mood of childlike confidence was a national emotion which dominated the leaders and the few "intellectuals" of the island no less than the peasants. I was in close touch during the happy weeks of waiting with the members of the Provisional Government who were busy in framing the Constitution. There were able, clear-sighted men among them who had come to the front during the trying years of insurrection and turmoil when Crete needed wise heads to impress the Admirals and to influence the Consuls—Dr. Sphakianaki, the President, a reserved, Socratic figure, who used to read metaphysics during the enforced leisure of the blockade; M. Fournis, who occupied himself in acclimatising useful plants round the insurgent headquarters; and M. Venizelos, all of them destined to be pushed aside sooner or later by the new regime. These men were all in a mood of anxious self-criticism and self-distrust, which is perhaps the attitude that the Greek mind adopts most rarely. They knew their own faults and the faults of their countrymen perhaps a little too well. They dreaded a future of faction and bickering until the fear became almost a morbid obsession. They were bitterly critical of the defects which mar the working of democracy in Greece—the struggle for place, the abuse of office, the scramble for spoils. They were resolved before all else to make such things impossible in Crete. They had some experienced to warn them, for the conduct of the revolution had not been an easy task. If the Cretans have the virtues of the mountaineer—courage, independence, courtesy, and a quick wit,—they have also his faults of arrogance and indiscipline. There are hereditary feuds between various districts, and these feuds promised to become the basis of a senseless grouping of parties without principle. There was not as yet, they argued, coherence and education enough for constitutional government. There is a proverb which declares that every Cretan says in his heart as he tramps along with that springy hillman's tread and those clear eyes that never quailed before a Turk, "Ego eeme ke ochi allos"—"It is I, and not another." And the conclusion of the matter, to their thinking, was that Crete ought to have a conservative and even somewhat autocratic Constitution. They were ready to trust Prince George with any powers, however ample. They cared little to impose safeguards. They reflected only on their own inexperience, without a thought of the failings which he might happen to develop.

The Constitution is pretty much what we associate with a Crown colony in its earliest phase. There is an Assembly, partly nominated by the Prince, but chiefly chosen by universal suffrage. It meets, however, only once in two years, and then only for a couple of months. It is little more than a deliberative Chamber, and its acts lapse unless ratified at once by the Prince. The various Minister do not form a responsible government. They are simply so many isolated secretaries, appointed by the Prince and responsible to him alone. Through them he controls every appointment in the island, including the bench of judges and the village mayors. There is nowhere any check upon his arbitrary powers—even the press is not free, and Cretan controversies, in consequence, are fought out in the columns of Athenian party newspapers. But if the Cretan Constitution can be paralleled more or less in our own Crown colonies, there is one very serious difference. The governor of a colony is a removable official, and there is an appeal against his vagaries to a Colonial Office and an Imperial Parliament. Prince George is, in theory, merely the Commissioner of the four guardian Powers; but in practice he is virtually an independent Prince, and he has openly advanced the theory that Crete is a sort of private estate created for him by his protector the Tsar in recognition of their youthful friendship.

Obviously a Constitution so very autocratic depended wholly on the personality of the Prince. And it turns out that the bluff sailor is at heart something of a bully. He assigned the management of his "estate" to a highly unpopular steward—an ex-diplomat with intimate connections with the Athenian Court, M. Papadiamantopoulos. I saw a little of this gentleman personally, and also of Prince George, but the only recollection of our conversations which remains with me after six years is the polite scepticism which they expressed when I suggested that the Cretan leaders possessed considerable political capacity. That scepticism evidently supplied them with a policy. Little by little the more important offices of the Administration, including the Ministries, have been filled with imported Greeks from Athens, until to-day there remains barely one Cretan to three Greeks in the thirty or forty principal posts. The Government, which began as an autocracy, has developed into an alien bureaucracy with an absolute ruler at its head whose blood is partly Danish and partly Russian, but certainly not Greek. The Prince has used no arts to make it popular. Secure of support from the foreign garrisons which still control the chief towns, he simply suppresses criticism, browbeats remonstrance, and imprisons his opponents. Worst of all, he has no results to show which might justify his rule.

RUSSIANS DEFEATED.

BATTLE OF MO-TIEN-LING.

THE DETENTION OF STEAMERS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 19.

General Kuropatkin confirms General Keller's defeat at Mo-tien-ling Pass and says that the Russians consisted of eighteen battalions, exclusive of the troops held in reserve.

They attacked in three columns, but finding the enemy in overwhelmingly superior force they retired.

The Japanese then attacked them.

The fighting began at eleven on the night of the 16th instant and lasted till three in the afternoon of the next day.

The Russian casualties were at least one thousand men.

LATER.

General Kuroki's loss at Mo-tien-ling was 300.

General Kuropatkin explains that General Keller's attack was necessitated by the inadequacy and contradictoriness of the information regarding the Japanese movements,

The following telegram was received on Monday night by the Japanese Consul, Bombay, from his Government :—

General Kuroki reports : Under cover of a thick fog, at 3 a.m., of the 17th instant, Keller, commanding a Russian Army Corps with about two divisions commenced a fierce attack on Mo-tien-ling, and the adjacent positions occupied by part of our Army. The latter made a stubborn resistance, repulsed the enemy on all sides, and pursued them as far as Kunkiapaotzu. Our casualties are under investigation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 18.

Germany has protested at St. Petersburg with reference to the seizure of mails from the Prinz Heinrich.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company deny that the Malacca had any arms or munitions on board for Japan. She carried the usual Government stores for Hong-kong.

LONDON, JULY 19.

It is expected at St. Petersburg that the P. and O. Company's steamer Malacca will be taken to the Prize Court at Libau.

In the House of Commons, Earl Percy, replying to a question in reference to the status of the Russian Volunteer cruisers, said the question was of the utmost importance and the Government was giving its most earnest attention to it, but the information on the subject was not yet complete.

The "Daily Mail" telegram from Aden states that the British steamers Woodcock and Dalmatia were detained for three hours by the Russians in the Red Sea.

LATER.

The P. and O. s, s. Malacca has arrived at Suez flying the Russian Naval flag and commanded by Russian Naval officers and crew.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Aden states that the Captain of the Russian Volunteer cruiser Petersburg has notified the British Resident at Aden that he intends to seize all British steamers bound to the Far East, if the contents of their packages are not clearly shown in their manifests.

The German protest to St. Petersburg regarding the Prinz Heinrich incident does not raise the question of the status of the Volunteer cruisers, but merely demands the return of the mail bags.

The British press insists upon an investigation of the status of these cruisers.

The "Daily Graphic" says we might well send a warship to the Red Sea to inquire of the cruiser Petersburg by what right it detained the Malacca.

The "Standard" says Government must refuse to allow the Russian Volunteer fleet the benefits of merchant vessels and the Sultan might be called to order, under our Treaty with Japan.

FILLING THE PRISONS AT PORT ARTHUR.

The Chinese paper "Sinweupao" states that it is reported from Chefoo to the effect that, owing to the exigencies of the crisis, the General commanding at Port Arthur has compelled all able-bodied Russian non-combatants to take up arms for the defence of the place. These of course include all Muscovite labourers and artisans who, apparently do not enjoy the prospect of being made food for powder, and so repeated attempts have been made by them to desert. Owing to the vigilance of the Russian authorities there have been very few successful attempts, with the result that the prisons in Port Arthur are being filled with these deserters almost to overflowing.

TREACHERY IN NAGASAKI.

MISUSE OF THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

The "Shanghai Daily Press" prints the following story.—There is a house in Inassa kept by a Japanese woman of loose character, which the Police and military detectives have suspected and kept under observation for some time past. Russian officers had been known to frequent the place, and one day lately the Police paid it an unexpected visit and made a thorough search of the premises. They discovered unmistakable signs that a wireless telegraph apparatus had been in use there, and pursuing their investigations, ascertained that the woman of the house was in league with a wealthy Japanese merchant in Oura. They lost no time in making a raid on this man's residence and place of business and arrested him. An exhaustive search of the place revealed that he had been in treasonable correspondence with the Russians for a long time. Letters and documents in the nature of agreements were discovered proving that the treacherous spy was to receive the sum of yen600 for every piece of information which he supplied to the Russians, and if the information led to the destruction of Japanese warships or transports, a further sum of yen 20,000 was to be given him for every vessel so destroyed.

It was discovered that the treasonable wireless messages sent from Inassa were not despatched to Port Arthur direct, but were first transmitted to Shanghai whence they were communicated to Port Arthur as opportunity served. Both the woman and the merchant are in custody, and the offices and residence of the latter have been wrecked by the exasperated people of Nagasaki.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

Policy of the Government.

CONDITIONS OF FUTURE ACTION.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, replying to a long question from Mr. McNeill, said that Russia was informed at the beginning of June that Great Britain adhered to the policy enunciated in her despatch, dated 6th November last, but obviously her action must depend to some extent upon the attitude of the Tibetans, and Government declined to undertake not to depart from its policy in any eventuality.

So long, however, as no Power endeavoured to intervene in the affairs of Tibet, Great Britain would not attempt to annex, to establish a Protectorate or control the internal administration of Tibet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

A gang of some 200 Soathal coolies are being sent up to Siliguri for employment on the Sikhim road. A European officer goes in charge.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

A Rupture Threatened.

ROME AND THE BISHOPS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The relations between France and the Vatican have reached a most acute stage, the French Cabinet having required the Vatican under the threat of an immediate rupture to withdraw the letters ordering the Bishops of Laval and Dijon, who refused to join the protest against the ecclesiastical policy, to come home and answer for their conduct.

SIR W. HOULDSWORTH RESIGNS.

Another By-Election.

Sir William Houldsworth has resigned his seat for North-West Manchester, Mr. Winston Churchill is the Liberal candidate for the seat.

[Sir William H. Houldsworth Bart., has sat in the North-West Manchester, in the conservative interest since 1885. Sir William is a cotton spinner ; D. L. for Ayr ; J. P. for Lancashire and Cheshire, and County Alderman for Lancashire. He was British Plenipotentiary at the Labour Conference at Berlin in 1890, and Delegate at the International Monetary Conference at Brussels in 1892 ; member of the Royal Commissions on Trade Depression, Gold and Silver and Liquor, Licensing Laws ; President of the Church Reform League in 1899. At the last General Election he was returned unopposed,]

LORD CURZON.

Received by the King.

His Majesty the King received Lord Curzon to-day and her Majesty the Queen received Lady Curzon.

CHOLERA IN PERSIA.

Severe Epidemic at Teheran.

LONDON, JULY 19.

A telegram from Baku states that cholera is raging in Persia.

The mortality at Teheran from the epidemic during the last few days amounted to nine hundred.

The Russian land frontier has been closed to prevent the introduction of the disease.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Government's Position.

THE MOTION OF CENSURE.

Mr. Balfour has fixed the 1st of August for Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's censure motion declaring that the House regrets that certain Ministers have accepted official positions in a political organisation which has formally declared in favour of preferential Treaties involving the taxation of food.

The Duke of Devonshire brings forward a similar motion in the Lords.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant, arrived at Brindisi on the 17th.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Persia with the English Mails of the 8th instant, left Aden for Bombay at 1 p. m. on the 18th.

DEATH OF A ZENANA MISSIONARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

The death occurred in Calcutta on Saturday, of Mrs. Emily Louisa Robinson, the wife of the late Rev. Robert Robinson. She had been long connected with the Baptist Zenana Mission, to the Bengal branch of which she was Honorary Secretary for many years. She was 78 years of age.

TEA-GARDEN COOLIES AND LIQUOR.

CANTEENS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

The Indian Tea Association propose establishing a canteen for garden coolies. Country liquor shops are to be abolished wherever the canteens are established. The object is to give wholesome rum in place of country spirits to those men who drink, and the Chief Commissioner of Assam favours the proposal even to the extent of reducing the duty on rum for the purpose.

KIRKEE POST OFFICE FRAUD CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA JULY 19.

The case against Dataram Ramchander Joshi, a clerk in the Kirkee Post Office, was heard to-day before the officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Poona. The accused was charged under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code with criminal breach of trust that about 9th June, he extracted a currency note of Rs. 100 from a registered letter addressed to a shopkeeper at Malegaon from Jennur. The letter is alleged to have contained two currency notes of Rs. 100 each. He extracted one note from the letter which in due course was received at its destination, but with only one note. After some correspondence, an investigation followed which led to the arrest of the accused and the peon named Tulsiram who committed suicide a few days after his arrest and release as it was considered there was no sufficient evidence against him. Mr. Gami, Inspector of Post Offices, Poona district, investigated the matter and found that the lost currency note was in the Kirkee Post Office about 9th June and was cashed in the Post Office itself. From enquiries made, the fact was elicited that the registered letter had been handed over by the deceased peon to the accused and the latter ie believed to have cashed it.

Five witnesses were examined, two of these being the Post Masters of Jennur and Malegaon who gave evidence to the despatch and receipt of the registered letter. The case had been adjourned till Thursday next.

EULOGY OF THE LATE COLONEL MINCHIN.

The Major-General commanding, Poona District has issued a district order regarding the death of Colonel Minchin in which he says that the deceased officer was universally respected and esteemed.

THE POLO ACCIDENT.

MR. ROSS STILL UNCONSCIOUS.

The condition of Mr. Ross, is not improved. He is still unconscious and passed rather a bad day.

GOLF AT GANESHKHIND.

A golf match,—Government House versus the Bombay Command Staff—was played at Ganeshkhind yesterday when the Bombay Command won by nine holes or three games to one. The following was the result :—

Lord Lamington all square with Colonel Bromfield. Captain Jenne all square with Lieutenant Colonel Bell. Captain Crawford all square with Lieut-Colonel Hazelton. Captain Grey all square with Captain Fraser. Lieut. Colonel Owen 8 up to Lieut. Colonel Wright. Major Yarr 7 down to Surgeon General Gabbins. Mr. DuBoulay 4 down to Major Anderson, Captain Bayford 6 down to Lord George Murray.

SUITS AGAINST THE S. M. RAILWAY.

THE YELLAHANKA COLLISION.

BANGALORE JULY 19.

The hearing of the defence evidence in the suits for damages against the S. M. Railway, arising out of the disaster on that line near Yellahanka station in August 1902, has begun before the District Judge of Bengalore.

The first witness examined on behalf of the defendant Company being Mr. Hogg of the Locomotive department. He said he inspected the wreckage soon after the accident and found that the train had been fitted throughout with one exception with square sharked buffers. The exception was a carriage with round Buffers. As to the competency of the native driver on twelve annas a day who drove the ill-fated train in question which parted down a gradient and then collided, witness was of opinion that the gate-keeper at the level crossing must have shown a white flag instead of a red one when he saw the train passing in two parts.

Mr. Hogg was cross-examined at length to-day by Counsel for the seven plantiffs and the hearing is to proceed from day to day till the defence close their case and a whole week will be set apart for arguments.

A SERIOUS EXPLOSION.

AN OFFICER'S HANDS AND EYES INJURED.

Second Lieut. Campbell Rogers of the 64th Pioneers has met with a serious accident while conducting certain experiments in his bungalow with fulminate of silver. He has been removed to the station hospital for treatment. It is feared his eyesight is dangerously affected and an eye specialist has been summoned from Madras. The explosion was such that his hands were also injured and the first finger of the right hand has had to be amputated at the second joint.

AN OFFICER DOWN WITH ENTERIC.

Major Elgee, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction is lying dangerously ill here of enteric fever.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

21,871 PASSIVE RESISTERS.

London July, 2nd.—The passive resisters to the education rate under the new Education Act on whom summonses have been served during the past twelve months, number 21,871. Distraint sales have been held in 971 cases. In twenty-two cases the parties have been imprisoned for default of payment.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

STATEMENT BY LORD PERCY.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Lord Percy, Under-Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was interrogated regarding the circumstances under which Sir Charles Norton Eliot recently relinquished his office as British High Commissioner in the East Africa Protectorate. Lord Percy informed the House that the Government did not propose to grant to any syndicate a charter for the control of territory in British East Africa.

THE LICENSING BILL.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons yesterday the Opposition strenuously opposed the action of the Government in applying the closure by compartments to the Licensing Bill. Mr. Balfour insisted that the course he was adopting had become imperative in order to checkmate obstruction and to stop a nauseous amount of talk. Mr. Asquith protested against the leader of the House reducing debate to a dumb show. Mr. Balfour was greeted with cries of "gag" and ribald and mocking interjections.

Mr. T. P. Whittaker, Liberal member for the Spen Valley Division of Yorkshire, declared that the Government were in the hands of the publicans, and accused Mr. Balfour of purchasing support by means of decorations.

After several violent scenes the House adjourned.

BELGAUM NOTES.

Our local correspondent writes :—The reliefs for both British troops and Indian army are now out, and bring no surprises to us here. We are glad however that we are not to lose the Warwicks till the beginning of next hot-weather ; at least that is the present arrangement, I believe. Also luckily neither the Pioneers nor the Punjabis are to move these reliefs, nor does the battery, so that we are spared one of those vast upheavals, which some small stations are liable to incur, when perhaps three out of four units leave almost simultaneously.

Regarding our rainfall we have had quite as much as we want up to the present ; over 30 inches is the total to date so far, as against only about 10 inches of last year. Still for the last week the weather has been holding up most kindly and only occasional light showers have been the order of the day.

The badminton tournament (mixed doubles) has at last come to an end, Miss Hall and Mr. MacTier scoring a fairly easy victory over Miss Kennedy and Mr. Phillips. The real finals as far as interest lay however was in the semi-finals, when Miss Hall and her partner beat Miss G. Hall and Mr. Harrison after an exciting match, the score being one all and game ball all, as close a finish as one could wish to see. There is another tournament now on, a Gentlemen's handicap doubles-pairs from any regiment, corps or department and in this there are some very evenly matched couples and some good games should result.

A billiard tournament which has been exciting a good deal of interest lately, finished in favour of Captain Johnston who met and defeated Captain Anderson in the finals. Occasional football matches also take place, the last one being Indian Services versus the rest of station, the former winning two love, though neither team could be considered very representative.

The fancy dress ball came off on Friday night and was a great success, continuing into the small hours of the following morning. Several of the dresses were really excellent, and all were so good one hardly likes to pick out any for special mention, but Captain Lang as a Tartar General and Mr. MacGregor as a Viking were both particularly striking, while Miss MacCartney was quite too charming. Really great credit is due to Mr. Hodson of the Royal Warwicks for the energy and trouble he took over the affair, and our thanks are due to the band of the 61st Pioneers who discoursed a most excellent programme of music, arranged by Mr. Bald. Below is a list of the dancers and their costumes :—

Mrs. Thomas	Early Victorian.
Mrs. Hudson	Fish Wife.
Mrs. Anderson	Poudree.
Mrs. Lushington	Do.
Mrs. Peel	Do.
Mrs. Lang	Late Empire.
Mrs. Pogson	Dancing girl.
Mrs. Batten	100 years ago.
Mrs. Westmoreland	Vivandiere.
Miss Eastmead	Picture.
Miss Hall	White Witch.
Miss G. Hall	Peasant girl.
Miss Baine	Shepherdess.
Miss Kennedy	Turkish girl.
Miss Arnold	Rouge et noir.
Miss Scott	Peasant girl.
Miss Peel	After Watteau.
Miss Lushington	Peasant girl.
Miss Pogson	Spirit of Dawn.
Mr. Hudson	Egyptian.
Mr. Howell	Two little boys in blue.
Mr. Baker	
Mr. Thomas	Chinese Soldier.
Mr. Bald	Capt Kettle.
Mr. Finch	Arab.
Mr. Phillips	Charley's Aunt.
Mr. Pogson	Peasant.
Mr. Marr	Burman.
Major Batten	Hunt.
Capt Lang	Tartar General.
Capt Day	Court dress.
Mr. Lacon	Court dress.
Mr. Macredy	Baker.
Mr. Needham	Pillar box.
Mr. Robertson	Pierrot.
Mr. Gordon	Court dress.
Mr. Govan	Locust.
Mr. Macgregor	Viking.
Mr. Tudor-Owen	Highwayman.
Mr. O'Donoghue	Austrian Hussar.
Mr. Sinnot	Rajah of Bhong.
Mr. Bell	Jockey.
Mr. Wilson	Clown.
Mr. Elkinton	Harliquinade.
Mr. Bond	
Mr. Redman	
Mr. Macartney	

On Saturday afternoon another paperchase took place, quite a large field, some 25 in all turning out, among them being Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Anderson, Miss G. Hall, Gen. Mahon, Majors Holloway, Batten, Dyas, Col Landon, etc. The run which was about 7 miles finished at the mess of the 61st Pioneers, who dispensed hospitality in quite the most approved style. My next letter should have something to tell of, in the shape of two nights of theatricals and the General's dance.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CHESHIRES "B" vs. ROVERS.

The "B" team of the Cheshire Regiment, Colaba, played a league match with the Rovers last evening on the Cooperage ground. The weather was fine and the attendance of spectators was large. At the start an even game was witnessed, but after sometime the Cheshires settled down and kept the Rovers busy defending their goal. Some sharp attacks were made on the Rovers' goal, but the ball was cleared every time by the custodian helped by the backs, some of the shots being cleverly saved. When the whistle went for half time, neither side had scored Within five minutes of the start after changing sides, the Cheshires scored their first goal. For the rest of the game they had things much their own way, and in the next ten minutes they added another goal to their score. The Rovers were thenceforward compelled to defend their charge for sometime, and they did it well. The Military, despite their determined attack, were not allowed to score again and time came with the result

Cheshires	2 goals.
Rovers	nil.

FOOTBALL AT INDORE.

An interesting game of football was played at Indore on Saturday evening, between the Holkar College and the Y. F. teams. The Y. F. team, writes a correspondent, is a new creation of some students of the Indore Madressa and some from the Central India Medical School. The team is quite an infant yet, but it seems to have made wonderful progress. The members began playing this season a fortnight ago and have achieved considerable success. In the match on Saturday, among those who played best were Dandwate, N. H. Joshi, and Jambhekar for the College and Tembe, Kotwal, Date and Moghe for the other eleven. Temba was known as a successful back, while he was in the Holkar College. He has lately joined the Y. F. eleven, and was very useful to them in saving two goals. His play was a reminder of the old College days during which the Holkar College eleven were betterknown as football players than as cricketers. Among the College Eleven, N. H. Joshi was conspicuous and Dandwate and Chitale had a style of their own. The Y. F.'s won by a goal.

The "Reichswehr," of Vienna, quoting from a Polish paper published at Posen, states that Japanese have circulated among the Russian troops in Manchuria numerous proclamations in the Polish language exciting the soldiers of that nationality to desert. They have been asked to join the Japanese army in order to fight the common enemy. The "Reichswehr" remarks that it is doubtful, supposing these proclamations to exist, whether they would have much effect.

A FATAL motor-car accident occurred near Langenschwalbach on the 26th June. The Hereditary Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe was out-driving with his Chamberlain, Herr Von Specht, when the chauffeur, in swerving to avoid a dog, drove against a telegraph-pole. The pole fell, striking Herr Von Specht and killing him instantaneously. The Prince and the chauffeur were thrown from the car, but escaped with slight injuries.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

STRANDING OF THE KAVERI.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST CAPTAIN AND CHIEF OFFICER.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry continued its sitting yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court to investigate the circumstances which led to the stranding of Shepherd and Company's steamship the Kaveri in the Gulf of Cambay on two occasions in June last during her voyage from Bhownagar to Bombay with deck passengers and a cargo of cotton bales first, on the morning of the 17th June at half-past nine o'clock on the Malacca Sand Rock, and secondly, on the 18th idem. early morning at half-past three o'clock on the rocks off Danu. The Court consisted of Mr. John Sanders Slater, president and Captain S. G. D. Andrews, Marine Superintendent, P. and O. Company's Docks and Captain J. A. Robertson, Master of the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Onda, members.

As it appeared that the investigation was likely to involve the consideration of the question as to the cancellation or suspension of a certificate or certificates, the Court under section 13 of Act V of 1883 constituted as its Assessors, Captain J. G. Corrie, Master of the s. s. Clan Grant and Captain John Newman, Master of the s. s. Fenay Lodge.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for Government while the master, and the officers of the Kaveri appeared in person.

The Court framed the following charges against Mr. Abdul Rehman Mahomedbhai, the captain of the s. s. Kaveri : (1) That the Captain did not take proper precautions to verify his position by soundings, which would have warned him that he was in dangerous vicinity to the land on the night of the 17th and 18th June 1904. (2) That he did not take into account the set of the tides acting upon his course, although there was a strong South-West wind blowing and the spring tides were on.

The chief officer Mr. Nizamudin Ebrahim, was charged as under : That as chief officer in charge of the ship he was guilty of negligence contributing to the casualty in not ascertaining by soundings whether the ship was in the position assigned to her at 2 a.m on the 18th June 1904.

The captain and the chief officer had no statements to make nor did they any evidence to offer. They left their case in the hands of the Court.

The Court after some consultation with the Assessors adjourned till Thursday morning.

CLAIM AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

A POINT OF LAW.

At the Small Causes Court, Mr. N. Kemp, Second Judge, has disposed of an important point which was raised in the suit in which the Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, Limited, claimed to recover from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Rs. 220-10-0 for damages for short delivery of two bales of cotton out of a consignment of 48 bales. Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, pleader, while the Railway Company was represented by their officer, Mr. Green.

The facts of the case are that originally only 44 bales out of 48 were delivered ; a correspondance took place between the plaintiffs and the Traffic Manager of the Railway Company in regard to the short delivery of the four bales and the Railway Company offered to deliver two bales out of the four in question which bore the plaintiffs' marks. The plaintiffs however, did not accept the offer and in March 1904, addressed a notice of demand to the Agent of the Railway Company in respect of the four bales. In reply, the Traffic Manager offered without prejudice to deliver the two bales. The plaintiffs took delivery of them and sued the Railway Company for damages in respect of the remaining two bales.

On the suit being called on a preliminary point was raised on behalf of the defence to the effect that there was no notice given within six months as required by section 77 of the Railway Act.

It was contended for the plaintiffs that a notice of the claim in question had in fact reached the Railway administration within the statutory six months.

His Honour in disposing of the issue said that section 77 of the Railway Act required notice to be given to the "Railway administration," which had been defined by section 6 to mean, in the present case, the Railway Company. Section 140 provided that a notice required by the Act "maybe served" in the way prescribed therein, viz., by addressing it to the Agent, and, therefore, as laid down in Indian Law Reports 22 M. 134, and 24 C. 305 the section (140) was not exhaustive as to the ways in which the notice might be served. For the defendants it was contended on the authority of Indian Law Reports 29 B 339 that section 140 must be read as exhaustive. But that case only turned upon the point that as a fact no claim in writing had ever been preferred to the appellant Railway Company in that case. In the present case a claim in writing had been preferred to the Traffic Manager of the defendant Company, who carried an correspondence with the plaintiff Company for over five months. The position taken up by the Railway Company that they had no notice of the claim was under these circumstances untenable. The Traffic Manager investigated the claim for nearly five months and allowed that time to be absorbed in correspondence with him, and after the expiration of that time it was strange that the Railway Company should say that the six months fixed by law had expired and that they were not liable. Upon the evidence in the case and in view of the fact that condition No, 5 of the conditions provided on the back of the railway receipt respecting the consignment in question required all claims for short delivery to be addressed to the Traffic Superintendent his Honor was of opinion that the notice to the Traffic Manager was notice to the B. B and C. I. Railway administration within the meaning of section 77 of the Railway Act. His Honor accordingly disallowed the plea of want of notice raised on behalf of the defence, and ordered the suit to be tried on the merits.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit brought by Anne Kate Pereira, East Indian, residing at Matarpakadi, against Braz Alex Gomez, East Indian, residing at Amboli in the island of Salsette, to recover Rs. 5,000 as damages for breach of promise of marriage, and the costs of the suit.

The plaintiff stated that on the 1st March 1903, the defendant promised to marry her. From that day to the end of September, frequent interviews took place and correspondence passed between them. Since the end of September, defendant ceased to visit or correspond with plaintiff, and on a relation of the plaintiff on asking the defendant the reason, was informed by him that he did not intend to marry her, as she and her family suffered from consumption, which allegation the plaintiff euphatically denied. By a letter dated the 20th November, the plaintiff called upon the defendant to fix a date for the performance of the marriage, to which she received no reply. The plaintiff had sufferred much pain in body and mind, and injury had been caused to her reputation by the defendant's breach of the promise. The defendant personally worked for gain in Bombay, and the contract was to be completed in Bombay.

The defendant denied the breach of promise and the material allegations of the plaint.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving judgment, said the evidence of the plaintiff and the other witnesses commended itself to his lordship as consistent and perfectly reliable, as also the conduct and letters of the parties. The defendant's evidence and that of his brother was, in his lordship's opinion quite unreliable. The defendant's brother's evidence, contrasted with that of his mother showed important discrepancies regardings the meeting of the 1st March ; and his lordship did not believe it. His lordship saw no reason to disbelieve the story of the plaintiff regarding the letter of the 19th February which was followed up by constant visits. As to the letters, his lordship said they could not judge of persons in their position and community by their own ideas. The sugar ceremony was a public announcement of the fact of the engagement ; and the plaintiff had proved her case. His lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,000 as damages and the costs of the suit.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. NERA.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Nera from Marseilles which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Thursday at 6 a.m. The vessel will go straight to Victoria Dock, No. 12 Shed :—

Mr F D Zal	Lt C W Ramsay
Capt Ston	Mr T W Zal
Mr Turkhud	Mr J E Jowett
Col and Mrs Piers	Mr W P Esso
Mr M M Fakira	Mr R N Mehta
Rev and Mrs A W Brough	

FOR FREMANTLE.—Miss Louch

FOR SYDNEY.

Mr and Mrs Boggio	Mr Boggio (jun)
Miss Boggio	Mrs Millard

FOR NOUMEA.

Mr Reichenbach	Mr Francois Foncrier
Mrs Bloc	Mr Edward Chartier
Mr and Mrs Dubois and child	

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Cricket Ground Gossip.

THE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

POLO AT ROEHAMPTON.

LONDON, JULY 1.

LANCASHIRE are still unbeaten in the struggle for the County Championship. After an easy victory over Somerset at Old Trafford they went to Nottingham for the match, which began at Trent Bridge yesterday. This is a highly important engagement, for Nott, now that Iremonger, A. O. Jones, and Gunn, (J.) are in form, are a formidable side. W. Brearley's injured hand is likely to keep him out of first-class cricket for another fortnight. In yesterday's play the Lancashire bowlers received a decided check. Brearley not being among them, it is of course not at all surprising that they should have found Jones and Iremonger too much for them on a perfect Trent Bridge wicket. Had Brearley bowled it is highly likely that the Notts record would be different. He is the deadliest enemy the great batsmen have, for he nearly always rises to a standard unequalled by any other English bowler when facing them. He has bowled such men this year as Fry, Palairet, Hayward, Braund, Denton, Kinneir, Mitchell, and Seymour, and he might soon have added either Jones or Iremonger to his list yesterday. Jones and Iremonger batted very finely, Iremonger is undoubtedly one of the greatest batsmen of the present time. He scored yesterday 93 by boundary hits, nearly all of them drives of a most forceful and decisive kind, and he hit, besides, seven threes and thirteen twos. It is his fourth century innings in five attempts. He had scored 199 against Middlesex, 272 against Kent, 142 and 49 against Derbyshire, and his yesterday's score added to these gives a total of 859. In one of the five innings he was not out, so his average for them is over 200. Iremonger has thus beaten Fry's great record of 1901. Fry scored 314 runs in six consecutive innings. All his six innings, however, produced centuries, and Iremonger has only played three consecutive century innings.

Yorkshire were yesterday more fortunate than Lancashire. Their bowlers were badly treated for most of the day, but they made a triumphant ending. Few better bowling performances have been accomplished this year than their discomfiture of the last half-dozen Warwickshire batsmen for fifty runs. It was a day's cricket which would have well satisfied an impartial crowd, divided as it was between successful batting and successful bowling. But the collapse was of course highly unwelcome to the crowd that saw it. Glover's display was as fine as anyone could wish to see. He scored by delightfully polished strokes. Most of his runs came from drives, and a good many were from square cuts which could hardly have been surpassed by Tyldesley in decisiveness. There were thirteen boundary hits in his innings. Glover's score is the highest he has ever made in first-class cricket. His previous best was 119, scored against Hampshire five years ago. There can be no doubt that he would have made a name for himself as a batsman if he had played regularly in first-class cricket. Shrewsbury, when he, years ago, coached the Warwickshire team for a time, expressed a very high opinion of his talent. But Glover, who is, by the way, an old Reptonian, first played for Warwickshire as a fast bowler. Warwickshire are a very mysterious team this year.

Leicestershire like Yorkshire, are bravely urging the chase with equal steps. It is doubtful whether their struggle against Worcestershire was not as great an effort as any side has made this season. To score 350 runs in the fourth innings of a match on a wicket which had decided faults against Arnold, Wilson, Burrows, and Bird is an achievement that needs no extolling ; merely to paint it truly is to praise it most. The runs were made at last by a collective effort, and not by one or two men only. But King made almost twice as many as anyone else, and to him belongs the chief praise. He scored his century in three hours, and altogether was batting nearly four. The fame of his stand will live long. Leicestershire have never before won five first-class county matches in a season.

The first day's play at Lord's has not resulted in the advantage for Oxford which most people were looking for. The great Raphael is out with two good colleagues, and Cambridge still lead by 150 runs. Evans has now a great opportunity of gaining deathless fame. If only one of the balls that grazed his wicket had been a little better directed what hopes there would now be in the Cambridge camp. Evans has very seldom failed to make a good score this season. The Cambridge innings contained no brilliant play. The greatness of the occasion seemed to awe their hitters into quite subdued efforts. But singularly few of their batsmen were so overawed as to fail to do themselves some measure of justice.

Warner has at last scored a century. He was in nearly three hours altogether at the Oval, and most of his runs came from drives. Everyone will rejoice at his success, for he is of course now not for a party only but for the State. Like Tyldesley, he never got a hundred in Australia, and he did not end the 1903 season successfully. Both on Monday and Tuesday he was in his best form. Sixty-four of his runs were made by boundary hits. But Bosanquet far surpassed him in frequency of strokes. He made his 126 in an hour and fifty-five minutes out of 179, and, freely as he hit, his display was faultless. A five, fifteen fours, and seven threes were his chief strokes. They had a day of fine batting at the Oval, for Hayward too showed his best form later on. He played a great game, batting quite faultlessly, and with fine mastery of the bowling. He scored 50 in eighty minutes, and is still unbeaten with 106 on his record. Hayward maintains his form wonderfully. He never batted better than he has done this year.

Whatever be the merits and demerits of the various elevens that have represented Surrey this season, there can be no question that the county is not at present one of the favourites of fortune. After being deprived of a victory over Lancashire by a most untimely change in the weather, it must have been a galling experience for Surrey to be put in by Middlesex after they had lost the toss, on a wicket that was extremely difficult, but which was bound to improve, provided the whether remained fine. The pitch was extremely difficult before lunch on the first day but steadily improved thereafter, and by the end of the Surrey innings was almost a good wicket. The roller knitted it into a plumb pitch when Middlesex went in. The Surrey total of 195 was a very good score, and just about 100 more than they could have hoped to make. For this total Surrey were mainly indebted to Butcher and Jephson. The former, who played in one or two games last year, enjoys a great reputation in club cricket, and only on Saturday last made 103 for his club (Upper Tooting) on a difficult pitch. After a moderate start against Middlesex he played superbly watchful cricket, and might have stayed to the end had he not tried to force the game in the interests of his side after Jephson left. Butcher has a great variety of strokes, and would be of immense service to Surrey. Unfortunately, business prevents him from playing except in an occasional game. He is a brother of the Rugby International hall. Jephson too played a fine innings, and is clearly as good a bat as when he captained Surrey.

That three men should have made 314 of the 410 runs scored from the bat scarcely shows that the Middlesex batting was unequal, for most innings present the same feature. Of the three big innings Beldam's was the soundest, Warner's the most finished and Bosanquet's by far the most brilliant. Bosanquet's first 50 was made out of 65 and his 100 out of 141. Hayward made his 100 out of 146. That there should have been two such performances on the same day was not the least remarkable feature of a remarkable day's cricket. That Hayward, on his past reputation in big matches much more on his recent form, should have been left out of the Players' team for the Lord's match is a mystery.. He has made a century in each of the last four games in which he has

played, and his successive scores have been 128, 41 not out, 127, 50 not out, 2, 122, 17, and 148. This gives him an agregate of 593 for six completed innings, and an average of 106. As he has been fielding brilliantly the marvel is that he was not first choice. Another striking feature was the hat trick of Jephson—a performance never before accomplished in county cricket by a lob bowler though Humphreys, of Sussex, twice performed the feat against the Australians. Jephson very nearly took four wickets with four balls, for Nicholls gave him a hot return off the fourth ball. This bit of bowling helped to alter the aspect of the game and suggested that Jephson might with advantage to his side have bowled more than twelve overs, especially as Hayes was absent through illness and Lees could not do himself justice—more Surrey luck!—owing to his injured finger.

Fully three thousand persons must have passed the turnstiles at Wimbledon on Monday to see the challenge round of the lawn tennis championship. Every coign of vantage was occupied; men stood in thick fringes round the court; ladies of fashion in the latest "styles" gathered in force. The scene was gayer and more animated than in any past year. Of the match itself, it provided an exhibition of copy-book play on the part of the champion, and he justified up to the hilt all the many encomiums that have been lavished upon his methods. Riseley took a set to settle down and did not seem to possess quite the same amount of "vim" that characterised his performances last week. His "ground strokes" were not so certain, and it may be doubted whether he sufficiently exercised his great powers as a volleyer. But he opened Doherty's eyes on several occasions, especially in the third set, when he went off at a romp and captured the first three games. In this set he scored beautifully half-a-dozen times by low wrist-wrought strokes that skimmed the net in an oblique direction, and set the champion a-puzzling on the side line. His tossing was in marked contrast to Doherty's—not nearly so effective and not nearly so high. Often he lobbed up and incomplete "skyer," which the Champion had little difficulty, and no compunction, in killing: while Doherty rarely, if ever, gave Riseley an opportunity to use his sledge-hammer smash. On the other hand the challenger's service was of greater speed than that of the holder's, but the production of this velocity made it less easy for Riseley to regain an attacking position. Moreover, the Champion took all his opponents deliveries with comparative indifference. The result in sets is identical with that recorded last year, and while it does not prove that Doherty stands in a class by himself, leaves his name and fame untarnished, and his power over all the world's players of the present day practically invincible.

After the ideal exhibition offered by H. L. Doherty on Monday, the match on Tuesday at Wimbledon to decide the Ladies' Championship might have provided an anti-climax, but that such was not anticipated was proved by the crowded stands surrounding the centre court. Mrs. Sterry, the challenger, had figured in this round and in this arena on many a previous occasion; no one better knew the ropes. But it was only Miss Douglass's second appearance, her first, of course, having taken place last year, when, in the absense of Miss Robb, she won the title by taking the final from Miss Thomson. The match was over much sooner than was expected; it lasted barely half an hour. Aided probably by the knowledge that she had beaten Mrs. Sterry without much difficulty only a week or so ago, Miss Douglass led off at once with the greatest confidence, and, as it proved, with overwhelming success. She attacked the challenger at every point—down the side lines, across court, with beautiful low "skimmers," by lobbing when her opponent came tripping gaily up, and by an occasional volley herself. Mrs. Sterry made many brilliant recoveries and hard drives, and out-manœuvred Miss Douglass on a few noteworthy occasions; but she nevertheless failed to gain a single game in the first set and in the second could only procure three.

"Time" was called at Wimbledon on Wednesday night, and the executive (headed by Mr. A. Palmer) may congratulate themselves on three heads—the brilliant weather, the record attendance, and the fine play exhibited throughout the meeting. Once again the Dohertys reigned supreme. "H. L." carried off the singles for the third year and on Wednesday the brothers won the doubles championship for the seventh time—they have thus equalled the record of the Renshaws. In the first two sets against S. H. Smith and F. L. Riseley, only one side was in it. The challengers could merely win the fourth game in Set No. 1, and in Set No. 2 they captured the fourth and seventh. Working together like a beautiful piece of mechanism, the brothers gave a faultless display, which seemed to have a most demoralising effect on their opponents. While "H. L." supplied most of the brilliant strokes—his low volleying was as peerless as ever—"R. F." rarely missed a return. But, apart from their own efforts, the brothers scored numberless points by the inaccuracy and temerity of the challengers. Riseley now and then beat the brothers with a fine wrist-wrought volley, and in the third set, when he and his partner won the fifth sixth, and seventh games—the eighth being a love game to the Dohertys—he was especially alert and punishing. But he was not adequately supported by his partner, who, on these great days at Wimbledon, rarely puts his best before the public. Time after time Smith's great drives hit the tape instead of going over. Neither of the losers was serving as well as he can serve. In short, the challengers were obviously suffering from over-exertion; and the reason has yet to be explained why the chances of one side should be crippled by a week's hard play, while the other comes as fresh as new paint to the scene of action. That is not to say that the Dohertys would not have triumphed under any circumstances; it merely draws attention to an anomaly which ought to be removed in the interests of the championships. Partnered by Miss Thomson, Smith won the Mixed Doubles; but the same lady and Miss Douglass were beaten by Miss Hurst and Mrs. Sterry, in a close and exciting fight which ran to 7—5 in the final set. The winner of the All-England Plate proved to be G. Greville, who beat B. Hillyard fairly comfortably in the final.

Both the Junior Championship semi-finals at Roehampton yesterday were wonderfully well-contested, and in each case victory hung in the balance until the final bell, both games being won by the identical score of four goals to three. In the opening game it must be admitted Tiverton were not at their best, with the result that the Roehampton Wanderers just won. At the end of the third ten the score was three all, and it was nearly half an hour later before the winning goal was hit. The winners were Messrs. V. Beatty, F. C. Menzies, and H. Schwind, together with the Duke of Roxburghe at back. The latter, before he left the service, helped the Royal Horse Guards to become the first holders of the Challenge Cup last year. In the other semi-final, Captain Hobson's team, which included, besides himself, Mr. E. H. Prassey, Mr. W. Roylance Court, and Mr. F. W. Barrett, had a lead of three goals to two at the beginning of the fourth ten. There was no further score until the sixth period when, after Captain Hobson's team had had very bad luck, one of their shots at goal hitting a post, and another being stopped in mid-air by an opponent's stick, the Ranelagh Wanderers ran the ball down and hit the goal which gave them the game just before the call of time.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are Inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

COUNT TOLSTOY ON THE WAR.

"BETHINK YOURSELVES!"

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

CHAPTER XII.

I had only just despatched the last of the preceding pages of this article when the dreadful news came of a new iniquity committed in regard to the Russian people by those light-minded men who crazed with power, have appropriated the right of managing them. Again coarse and servile slaves of slaves dressed up in various dazzling attires—varieties of Generals wishing to distinguish themselves or to do a bad turn to each other, or to earn the right to add one more little star, jingle-fangle, or scrap of ribbon to their idiotic, glaring get-up, or else from stupidity or carelessness—again these miserable, worthless men have destroyed amid dreadful sufferings thousands of those honourable kind, hard-working labourers who feed them. And again this iniquity not only does not cause those responsible for it to reflect and repent but one hears and reads only about its being necessary as speedily as possible to mutilate and slaughter a greater number of men and to ruin still more millions both Russian and Japanese.

The Tsar, the chief responsible person, continues to review the troops, to thank, reward, and encourage them, he issues an edict for the calling out of the reserves; his faithful subjects again and again lay down their property and lives at the feet of him they call, only with their lips, their adored Monarch. On the other hand desiring to distinguish themselves before each other in deeds and not in words only, they tear away the fathers and the bread winners from their orphaned families, preparing them from for slaughter. . .

When will this cease and the deceived people at last recover themselves and say: "Well, go you yourselves, you heartless Tsars, Mikados, Ministers, Bishops, priests, generals, editors, speculators, or however you may be called, go you yourselves under these shells and bullets but we do not wish to go and we will not go."

But no, they do not say this; they go, and they will continue to go; they cannot but go as long as they fear that which ruins the body and not that which ruins both the body and the soul.

"Whether we shall be killed," they argue, "or maimed in these chinnampos, or whatever they are called, whither we are driven, we do not know; it yet may happen that we shall get through safely, and, moreover, with rewards and glory like those sailors who are now being feasted all over Russia because the Japanese bombs and bullets did not hit them but somebody else; whereas should we refuse we should be certainly sent to prison, starved, beaten, exiled to the province of Yakoutsk, perhaps even killed immediately." So with despair in their hearts, leaving behind a good rational life, leaving their wives and their children—they go.

Yesterday I met a Reservist soldier accompanied by his mother and wife. All three were riding in a cart; he had had a drop too much; his wife's face was swollen with tears. He turned to me:—

"Good-bye to thee I Lyof Nikolaevitch, off to the Far East."

"Well, art thou going to fight?"

"Well, some one has to fight!"

"No one need fight!"

He reflected for a moment. "But what is one to do, where can one escape?"

I saw that he had understood me, had understood that the work to which he was being sent was an evil work.

"Where can one escape?" That is the precise expression of that mental condition, which in the official and journalistic world is translated into the words—"For the Faith, the Tsar, and the Fatherland." Those who adandoning their hungry families go to suffering, to death, say as they feel:—"Where can one escape?" Whereas those who sit in safety in their luxurious palaces say that all Russian men are ready to sacrifice their lives for their adored Monarch, and for the glory and greatness of Russia.

Yesterday, from a peasant I know, I received two letters, one after the other.

This is the first:—

'Dear Lyof Nikolaevitch,—Well, to-day I have received the official announcement of my call to the Service, to-morrow I must present myself at the headquarters. That is all. And after that—to the Far East to meet the Japanese bullets. . .

"I was not able to resist the summons, but I say beforehand that through me not one Japanese family shall be orphaned. My God! how dreadful is all this—how distressing and painful to abandon all by which one lives and in which one is concerned.

This man does not yet sufficiently believe that what destroys the body is not dreadful, but that which destroys both the body and the soul, therefore he cannot refuse to go, yet while leaving his own family he promises beforehand that through him not one Japanese family shall be orphaned; he believes in the chief law of God, the law of all religions to act towards others as one wishes others to act towards one's self. Of such men more or less consciously recognizing this law, there are in our time not in the Christian world alone but in the Buddhistic, Mahomedan, Confucian and Brahminic world not only thousands but millions.

There exist true heroes, not those who are now being feted because, having wished to kill others, they were not killed themselves, but true heroes who are now confined in prison and in the province of Yakoutsk for having categorically refused to enter the ranks of murderers, and who have preferred martyrdom to this departure from the law of Jesus. There are also such as he who writes to me, who go, but who will not kill. But also that majority which goes without thinking, and endeavours not to think of what it is doing, still in the depth of its soul, does now already feel that it is doing an evil deed by obeying authorities who tear men from labour and from their families, and send them to needless slaughter of men, repugnant to their soul and their faith and they go only because they are so entangled on all sides that—Where can one escape?

Meanwhile those who remain at home not only feel this but know and express it. Yesterday in the high road I met some peasants returning from Toula. One of them was reading a leaflet as he walked by the side of his cart.

I asked, "What is that? a telegram?"

This is yesterday's, but here is one of to-day.

He took another out of his pocket. We stopped. I read it.

"You should have seen what took place yesterday at the station," he said, "it was dreadful."

"Wives, children, more than a thousand of them weeping. They surrounded the train, but were allowed no further. Strangers wept looking on. One, woman from Toula gasped and fell down dead; five children. They have since been placed in various institutions, but the father was driven away all the same. . . What do we want with this Manchuria, or whatever it is called. There is sufficient land here. And what a lot of people and of property has been destroyed."

Yes, the relation of men to war is now quite different from that which formerly existed even so lately as the year '77. That which is now taking place never took place before.

The papers set forth that, during the receptions of the Tsar, who is travelling about Russia for the purpose of hypnotizing the men who are being sent to murder, indescribable enthusiasm is manifested amongst the people. As a matter of fact something quite different is being manifested. From all sides one hears reports that in one place three Reservists have hanged themselves; in another spot two more; in yet another about a woman whose husband had been taken away bringing her children to the conscription committee-room and leaving them there; while another hanged herself in the yard of the military commander. All are dissatisfied, gloomy, exasperated.

Yes, the great strife of our time is not that now taking place between the Japanese and the Russians, nor that which may blaze up between the white and yellow races, not that strife which is carried on by mines, bombs, bullets, but that spiritual strife, which without ceasing has gone on and is now going on between the enlightened consciousness of mankind now waiting for manifestation and that darkness and that burden which surrounds and oppresses mankind.

In his own time Jesus yearned in expectation, and said:—

"I came to cast fire upon the earth, and how I wish that it were already kindled." Luke xii., 49.

That which Jesus longed for is being accomplished, the fire is being kindled. Then do not let us check it, but let us spread and serve it.

13 May, 1904.

I should never finish this article if I were to continue to add to it all that corroborates its essential idea. Yesterday the news came in of the sinking of the Japanese ironclads, and in the so-called higher circles of Russian fashionable rich, intellectual society they are, without the slightest conscientious scruples, rejoicing at the destruction of a thousand human lives. Yet to-day I have received from a simple seaman, a man standing on the lowest plane of society, the following letter*—

Letter from sailor (there follows his Christian name, father's name and surname).

"Much respected Lyof Nikolaevitch I greet you with a low bow, with love, much respected Lyof Nikolveyitch.

"I have read your book. It was very pleasant reading for me. I have been a great lover of reading your works. Well, Lyof Nikolaevitch, we are now in a state of war, please write to me whether it is agreeable to God or not that our commanders compel us to kill. I beg you, Lyof Nikolaevitch, write to me please whether or not the truth now exists on earth. Tell me, Lyof Nikolaevitch. In church here a prayer is being read, the priest mentions the Christ-loving army. Is it true or not that God loves war? I pray you, Lyof Nikolaevitch have you got any books from which I could see whether truth exists on earth or not. Send me such books. What they cost, I will pay. I beg you, Lyof Nikolaevitch, do not neglect my request. If there are no books then send me a letter. I will be very glad when I receive a letter from you. I will await your letter with impatience. Good-bye for the present. I remain alive and well and wish the same to you from the Lord God. Good health and good success in your work."

The hypnotism by which people have been stupefied and by which Governments still endeavour to stupefy them soon passes off, and its effect is becoming weaker and weaker; whereas the doubt as to "whether or not it be agreeable to God that our commanders compel us to kill" grows stronger and stronger, cannot in any way be extinguished, and keeps spreading further and further.

The doubt as to "whether or not it be agreeable to God that our commanders compel us to kill"—this is a spark of that fire which Jesus kindled upon earth and which is beginning to spread. To know and feel this is a great joy.

LEO TOLSTOY.

Yasnaya Poliana, May 21, 1904.

Sir,—I should like to be allowed space to express in the fewest words a view of Count Tolstoy's philosophic sermon on war, of which you print a translation in your impression of to-day and a comment in your leading article.

The sermon may show many of the extravagances of detail to which the world has grown accustomed in Count Tolstoy's later writings. It may exhibit, here and there, incoherence as a moral system. Many people may object to the second half of the dissertation—its special application to Russia in the present war (on which I can say nothing). Others may be unable to see advantage in the writer's use of theological terms for describing and illustrating the moral evolutions of past ages. But surely all these objectors should be hushed by his great argument, and every defect in his particular reasonings hidden by the blaze of glory that shines from his masterly general indictment of war as a modern principle, with all its senseless and illogical crimes.—Your obedient servant,

THOMAS HARDY.

The Athenæum, Pall-mall, S. W., June 27.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 9th July:—Albert Edwin Crook, military tailor, of 3, Haymarket Middlesex. Improvements in valises.—George William Goode, gentleman, Heath Grange, South Godstone, Surrey, Herbert Leroy Mitchell, gentleman, Gillingham street, London, and Gilbert Coleman Oakley, gentleman, Posten Heath, Tonbridge, Kent; Liquid coal binder. Rosia Washington Welch, gentleman, 2134 West Baltimore street, Baltimore. Improvements in machines for polishing rice and similar grains. Charles Albert Kelier electrical engineer, No. 3, Rue Vignon, Paris. Improvements in and relating to electric furnaces." William Charles Stephens, engineer, of the "Climax" Drill Works Carn Brea, Cornwall. Improvements in chucks or tool holders for rock drilling machines. Henry Casewitz, engineer, of 29 Rue de l'Arcade, Paris. Improvements in and relating to printing telegraph apparatus. Harry Barker Norton and John Tinson of 1, Old Court House corner, Calcutta, trading under the name and style of J. B. Norton and Sons, sanitary engineers and plumbers. A combined supply and exhaust flushing cistern in double series. Alfred Rowley Hill, districts loco. superintendent, of Khurda road, B. N. Railway, and Evan Stephens, assistant engineer, of Bengal Nagpur Railway, 15, Garden Reach, Calcutta, in British India. Improvements in combined buffing and draw gear for railway and other vehicles. Gilbert Henry Cammiade, no occupation, residing at Rue de Villenour, Pondicherry. Improved method of picking skins in alcohol. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, merchant, Feddar road, Bombay, and Kakhushroo Sorabji Irani, mechanical engineer, Sholapur, Bombay Presidency. An improved warning bell or alarm for carriage or other vehicles.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, where the latest World's Fair is now being held, is on the Mississippi about twenty miles below the junction of the Missouri with the Father of Waters. Its population, according to the Census of 1900 was about 575,000. This is just now increased to 700,000: its rapid growth may be attributed not to natural causes, but to the repairing thither of crowds in connection with the Exhibition which opened there on the 1st of May, and drew, for two years previously, thousands of workmen, artisans, agents, technical workers, and others to the town. St. Louis, lying in the centre of the middle-west of the United States, has a valuable hinterland in the rich agricultural and cattle-rearing states of Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, northern Texas and Tennessee, the north of Louisiana and of Mississippi, and southern Illinois. St Louis is therefore the natural distributor of the products of this huge district which it provides moreover with factories, a great number being erected in St. Louis itself. The trade is carried on almost exclusively by the twenty-eight railway-lines that debouch or start here. The shipping-trade is, however, of comparatively little importance. That statement may sound strange, seeing that the Mississippi is one of the mightiest rivers in the world, and flows by the doors, so to speak of St. Louis. But it is, nevertheless a fact, for during the shipping season, March to November, the water level varies so often, and the sand-banks at low water are so dangerous, and river-boats have so limited a capacity, that the river, as a water-way, cannot compete with the railways. The coal-fields which lie at the doors of St. Louis supply her factories with the cheapest possible driving-power, hence St. Louis has a considerable number of manufactures. The chief articles made are cigars, cigarettes, beer, shoes and boots, drugs and chemicals, patent medicines, preserved and pickled meats, road-wagons and carriages, railway rolling-stock boilers, ready-made clothing, machines of every kind, electric apparatus, iron, tin and enamelled ware, agricultural implements, furniture, and wood work. The chief articles of export from St. Louis are cotton, wheat, maize, flour, beer, smoked and preserved meat, oleo-margarine, agricultural implements and road vehicles, electric apparatus; and the chief direct importers of her goods are Mexico and England. Other countries are supplied from centres in Europe and America to which the manufactures of St. Louis are consigned through export-houses and agents in the sea-port towns of America on the Atlantic Ocean.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	8	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	0	19
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakhmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, 1 Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahimjand Worli	1	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	13	9	82
Total plague deaths to date	276,308	224,354	
Same date last year	17	9	73

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending yesterday was 569 as against 543 during the previous week. Of the total number 58 died of plague which showed as a increase of 25 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 528 which included 63 deaths from plague.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday, 20th July at 5 p.m.

1. Tent-pegging with Swords.
2. Jumping Competition—Ponies.
3. Tilting and Tent-pegging. Ladies to take ring; gentleman to take peg.
4. Postillion Race. Both horses or ponies, need not be property of same owner.
5. Messenger stakes. Gentleman to ride given course and give letter to unknown lady. Lady to answer and gentleman to ride back. Syces allowed.
6. Pony Scurry Handicap for all Ponies 14-1 and under.
7. Horse Scurry Handicap.

Entries for the Scurries should, if possible, reach the undersigned by 10 a.m., Wednesday, and should state class of horse, and name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

N.B.—"Horse" events are open to animals over 14-1 only "Pony" events to those 14-1 and under.

W. F. CRUM,
F. R. HILL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

* The letter is written in a most illiterate way, filled with mistakes in orthography and punctuation. (Trans.)

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JULY 1.

THE NEW "VICTORIA" TERMINUS.

The announcement that a through service of passenger trains is now been inaugurated between Capetown and the Victoria Falls is a landmark on the road to man's final domination over space. It is also a striking illustration of the rate at which the development of communication with remote parts of the earth has gone forward during the last two generations. Fifty years ago the Victoria Falls, now (for a time) the northern terminus of the railroad from the Cape, were unheard of in this country. It was in 1855 that Dr. Livingstone discovered this eighth wonder of the world; and one can picture the amazement and delight with which the traveller must have gazed for the first time upon a scene which for colossal grandeur has no rival but Niagara. The flood of the Zambesi, at this point 1,000 yards in width, here hurls itself some four hundred feet down into a huge fissure in the surface of the earth worn away by the action of the water during countless years. The falls were known to the natives by two names, Shongwe and Mosioatunya. But the famous explorer renamed them after his Sovereign.

CHURCH VENTILATION.

A correspondent of the "Lancet" has raised a strong protest against bad ventilation in our churches. He has been devoting attention to the subject for the last two years and during that time over one hundred churches in the South of England have come under his observation. The verdict which he pronounces that not five per cent of the churches which I have seen have any proper ventilation, is one which most church-goers will be able to confirm within their own experience. Anyone who has had occasion to enter one of the glaring examples after a crowded service will have a vivid recollection of the kind of atmosphere which the congregation have been breathing for an hour or more. The solution is not easy to discover, for ventilation even under the most favourable conditions is a baffling problem; and open windows during service are pretty sure to arouse furious complaints of the resultant draughts. But that is no excuse for the existence of windows which will not open a defect which is by no means an un-common as it should be. We are apt to take an easy superficial pride in our scientific sanitation in these days, yet light and open air. But it must be feared that scientific inquiry would prove a great many of our ill-swept gas-lit, unventilated churches to be the most unsuitable places imaginable for large gatherings of closely-packed humanity.

CUTTING THE KNOT.

The announcement made by the Chief Secretary in reply to Mr. O'Dherty in the House of Commons that negotiations are proceeding under Mr. Wyndham's new Land Act between the Irish Society and their tenants for the sale of their estates marks the beginning of what—if the negotiations prove satisfactory to both parties will mean the severing of an ancient and peculiar connection between the metropolis and loyal Ulster. Under James I., by what was known as the plantation of Ulster, the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, Armagh, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Londonderry were parcelled out among English and Scottish colonists, portions being reserved to the natives. The plantation, however unfortunate its effect in complicating the system of Irish land-tenure, must be regarded as having proved itself a success, and no part of it more so than the lands which are now said to be about to pass into "peasant proprietorship." The lands granted to the citizens of London, now held in trust by the Irish Society, were in the county of Londandery where the long standing relation with the great City companies may be traced in such names as Drapestown, or the Clothworkers' Arms in more than one district.

PARK PESTS.

Though possibly in somewhat different manner and degree our forefathers had their grievances, as well as ourselves, in the matter of "park-pests." Towards the end of the eighteenth century St. James's Park especially seems to have been the resort of all manner of undesirables. Rogues and blackguards of all kinds lay there in wait for the unwary while gamblers with dice, totum, and chuck farthing took their toll of the dupes which a kindly fate ever provides for them. Beggars in all shapes and guises flourished there also, and, in 1768, the aid of the public press was called in to expose a fraudulent vagabond, who, in the garb of a Greenwich pensioner, was discovered to be extorting from a too-credulous clientele a comfortable income of three guineas a week by his moving harangues of "hair-breadth 'scapes."

AN ANNIVERSARY.

Never, perhaps, have the Courts of Europe been so deeply moved, never has humanity been so "staggered," as by the appalling crime which brought to an end the connection of the Obrenovitch Dynasty with the Servian Throne. Never in modern Europe had a Palace Revolution been carried out with such suddenness or with such relentless and cold-blooded calculation. When the officers of the 5th Infantry Regiment, to whom the execution of the carefully-prepared plot had been entrusted, had fulfilled their murderous task by slaying King Alexander, Queen Draga, her brother, the Premier, the Home Minister, and the rest of their 'obnoxious" victims, a mysterious provisional Government rose amid the reek of slaughter to proclaim Prince Karageorgevitch King. A year ago King Peter, after an absence of forty-five years, entered Belgrade. A year hence——?

CLASSIC CHINA.

A high Japanese official at Vienna has recently been attempting, on behalf of his countrymen, to correct some mistaken ideas which are current as to the Japanese view of the "Yellow Peril." The relationship which exists between the two yellow races of the East is undoubtedly very widely misinterpreted among Western peoples. Conscious though Japan may be of the superiority of her civilisation, and much as she may resent classification with the Celestial at the hands of Europeans or Americans, she nevertheless preserves a very real veneration for the ancient learning, philosophy, and culture of China. China is, in fact, to Japan very much what the classical world is to modern Europe.

PEDANTIC JAPAN.

This fact has been curiously illustrated in a certain section of the Japanese Press. Time was when Japanese jonrnalism as a whole was positively enslaved to an extreme and pedantic classicism, which took the form of an inordinate use of the resources of the Chinese language. It was the chief aim of the writer to display his erudition, and to such lengths was this exaggerated scholarship carried that many Japanese newspapers were entirely unintelligible to the bulk of the population. Such reactionary methods though they formed a counterpart and excuse of some sort in the high falutin' diction of the Imperial rescripts (which drawing also upon Chinese sources, are frequently meaningless except to the student and scholar), were, foreign to the new spirit of the time in Japan, and though reform has come more slowly in this matter than in many other respects Japan has now many journals whose style is a model of clearness and freedom from extravagance of thought or world.

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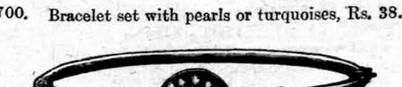

17098. Bracelet set with pearls, Rs. 40.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The Dundonald-Fisher incident, says The "Broad Arrow," makes us remember with gladness that on the other side of the Canadian border there stands, not an enemy, but a true and valued friend. Like father like son; the Colonials are as militarily blind as the people at home. We see in Canada the impossibility of carrying on the military measures for the defence of the Colony when the Militia Force is treated by responsible politicians as a close corner for their friends. At the same time we witness at home almost the whole press treating with affected ridicule and contempt the recommendations of a Royal Commission, composed of earnest and independent men, which has delivered a verdict strictly in accordance with the mass of evidence brought before it. Simultaneously we notice the Secretary of State for War at home impeded in bringing in a scheme for the reconstruction and re-organisation of our own Militia and Volunteers by a political combination of interested Members of Parliament, who have forestalled him. In Canada the Premier talks of a 'foreigner's' interference; at home the Premier expresses himself almost hopelessly, if we read between the lines as to the chance of any legislation on military matters this Session. We may once more warn those who trust in the power of our Royal Navy to at all times guard our shores from invasion that foreign powers think differently and that they are prepared to invade our shore with an army of 150,000 men and at the worst to see the whole force taken prisoner and fed by us while food goes up to famine price and the mob clamours for peace. Their conviction is that they can seize the capital and dicate terms of peace while our navy may still be after a desperate battle mistress of the seas. Lord Dundonald warns the people of Canada that, though indebted for their national existence to the forbearance of others, "they are as regards their preparation for war and their state of readiness to resist aggression successfully living in a fool's paradise.' With a regular Army short of recruits, with a deficiency of 78,000 in our Militia of 10½,000 in our Volunteer Force and of 12,254 in our Imperial Yeomanry we can assure the people of England that his lordship's warning is as applicable, word for word, to the mother country, as it is to any of her Colonies."

The announcement of the changes consequent on the retirement of Lord Walter Kerr from the Admiralty has come rather sooner than was expected. But it has been accompanied by an intimation which will be wholly satisfactory and a great source of pleasure to the whole of the Naval Service. Lord Walter Kerr is not only respected and admired, but is beloved by all those who have been brought into contact with him, and it will be a keen source of pleasure to everyone to learn that the King has, in the words of the official notice, "given directions" for his promotion to the rank of an Admiral of the Fleet, "in recognition of the great value to the Navy and to the nation of his fifty years of naval service." The period during which Lord Walter Kerr has been in office has been by no means uneventful. It was a difficult task to follow such a notable man as Sir Frederick Richards in this onerous and distinguished position, and the post carried with it responsibilities and duties which a weaker man might well have hesitated to assume. Since Lord Walter went to the Admiralty the great change in the office of the Chief Constructor has taken place; the new types of battleship, the Queen and Prince of Wales, and the King Edward and the Lord Nelson classes, have been designed and ordered, as well as two entirely new types of belted cruiser. Lord Walter is also responsible, as the chief naval adviser of the Government, for the introduction of the submarine boat into the British Navy. But, above all, it will be remembered to his great credit, that he was First Sea Lord at the time when the great schemes of naval training were introduced, which must make such a radical change in the naval personnel of the future. Throughout the five years during which Lord Walter Kerr has filled the post there has been carried out a consistent policy of improvement and advance in every direction, for which he deserves the gratitude of the country, although it is characteristic of his modest and unassuming nature that his name has been but infrequently mentioned therewith. Those only who are intimate with the real importance of thepost he has so well filled will understand how truly and faithfully he has earned that recognition of his services which has now been graciously accorded by his Majesty.

It is now several months since a Committee was appointed to report on the recruit's vision, with a view to determining whether any alteration was required in the standard or in the method of testing his eyesight. Where is the report to be found now, and what action, if any, is likely to be taken on it? An expert officer of the R.A.M.C., Major M. T. Yarr (now on the staff of the Governor of Bombay), carried out investigations as to the vision of recruits at St. George's Barracks, and that probably, as a result of those investigations, we were within a miserable distance of having the "test dots" cards abolished and replaced by Snellen's test types. If this procedure were adopted the rejections on account of defective vision would be materially diminished. Surely this is a matter for consideration when our recruits are not only few and far between, but when the rejections for disabilities amount to close on 50 per cent, defective vision under the dot-card test giving the highest rate of rejections next after deficiency in chest girth according to the Army Medical Report, 1901.

That Sir John Fisher would succeed to the post of First Sea Lord has been anticipated for some time. And it would have been most untoward had anything happened to prevent this distinguished Admiral from returning to Whitehall. One of the most energetic, far-seeing and progressive officers of the Navy, Sir John will be the right man in the right place as the successor of Lord Walter Kerr. But there is more than this in the matter. For, although Lord Walter, as Lord Selborne's chief adviser, must be held responsible for the introduction of the new systems of training it is to Sir John we owe their inception, and to him we look for their due fruition. As Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth he had an opportunity of seeing that the scheme was fairly started, and that its machinery ran smoothly in all its details. As First Sea Lord he will be in a position to carry out those details to their logical and practical conclusions. He goes to the Admiralty with an experience given to very few indeed. And it is quite certain that he will leave.

The proposals of the Norfolk Commission are the subject of a good deal of comment in some of the foreign papers. The German organs, like the 'Vossische Zeitung,' are mostly sarcastic, but remark that we should have known the state of the Militia and volunteer without this report. A state of chaos is depicted as prevailing in our military organisation, and although conscription might be a remedy, the Press and the people denounce the proposals, and the "Vossische Zeitung" says it was the heavy task of the "great strategist," Mr. Balfour, to tell good John Bull that the idea was un-English. "The Army and Navy Journal" looks at the matter in a more level-headed way. It says that in England the idea of some form of conscription is as distasteful as in the United States, and would mean the overthrow of any ministry that dared to propose it. The opposition is regarded by the New York military organ as sentimental and unsound, being based upon a mistaken notion as to the rights and obligations of citizenship, like the objection of vaccination and other measures for the public safety and welfare. We suppose nobody denies the obligation that rests upon the citizen, the only question being how it is to be imposed and for what purpose. We agree with the 'Army and Navy Journal' that National training in England, as in the United States, might result in the development of a keener national spirit and a broadened range of character and intelligence.

The "Temps" takes M. Pelletan to task for pinning his faith to submarines alone. Vessels of the class, it is true, dive more easily and rapidly than submersibles, but their range of action is small, and they are obviously destined to remain near the coast and to be purely defensive in their operation. The submersible on the other hand, has a great range of action and can take the offensive. The Narval, the first submersible to be built, took half an hour to dive, but in subsequent vessels the period was reduced to seventeen minutes, than to ten and now to about five or six minutes still leaving room for improvement. The vessels of the Emeraude class, which M. Pelletan has just ordered, are submarines, and thus it is concluded that the Minister thinks this class of vessel superior to the submersibles which M. de Lanessan intended to construct.

Our German contemporary "Ueberall" gives some interesting particulars concerning the ages of Russian and Japanese generals and admirals. Admiral Alexeieff is sixty-one and the chief of his staff, General Iliniski, fifty-one. General Kuropatkin's age is given erroneously, but the chief of his staff, General Sakharoff, is fifty-one. General Sassulitch is sixty; General Stossel, who is in command at Port Arthur, fifty-six, and General Sarubaieff, commanding the 4th Siberian Army Corps sixty. The age of General Mishtensko is fifty-one and the chiefs of the staff in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th Siberian Army Corps range in age from forty-seven to fifty-two. The average age of brigade commanders of all arms is said to be fifty-two and a-half. On the Japanese side Marshal Oyama just appointed to the chief command in Manchuria, is sixty-two, and General Kodama fifty-five. The age of General Kuroki is sixty-one, and Generals Oku and Nodzu are of about the same age. Marshal Yamagata is now nearing seventy. These particulars are interesting, but we are not sure that in every case they are accurate.

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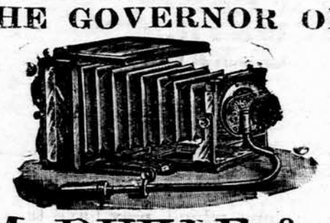

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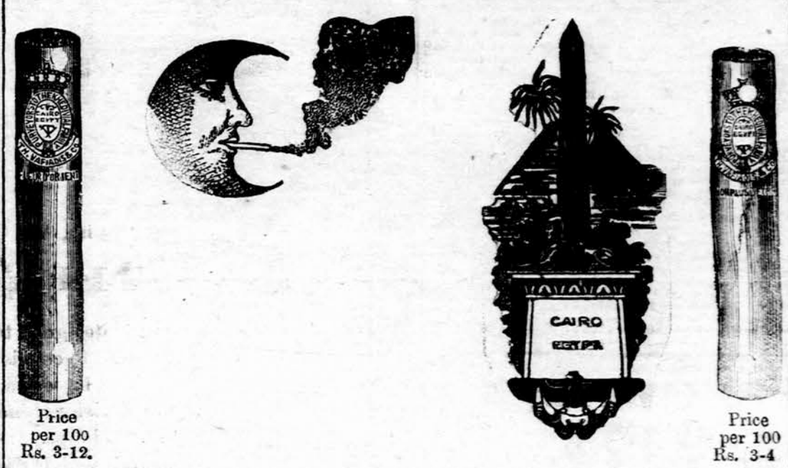

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

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I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1889.

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MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

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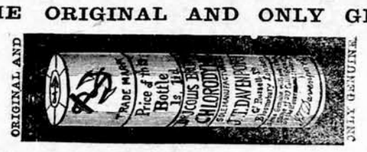

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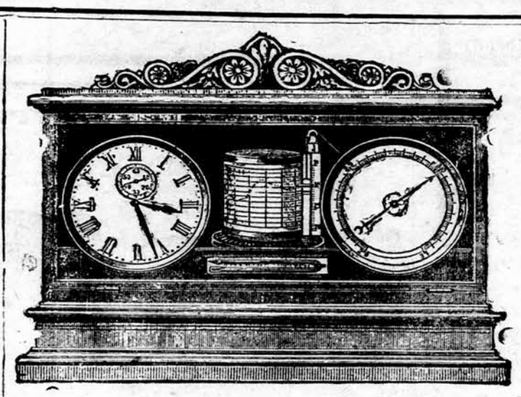

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